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WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

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RED AND ALSIKE CLOVER SEED PRODUCTION LARGER

Most Sections Show Increased Acreage and Yield Over Last Year—Weather for Harvesting Is Favorable.

The 1922 crop of red clover seed is estimated to be about one-third larger and the alsike clover seed crop one-sixth larger than the respective crops last year. The increased production was due both to a larger acreage and better yield per acre in most of the heavy producing sections. The weather prior to and at harvest time was generally favorable, but in some regions recent hot, dry weather, similar to that of last year, has reduced yields considerably.

A number of correspondents have indicated that meadows which had a luxuriant growth did not give promise of yielding much seed because a larger percentage of the florets than usual were without seed. This condition exists each year to a more or less extent and is not believed to have been prevalent throughout the producing sections. Not enough of the medium red clover, however, had been threshed by the end of August to corroborate the estimates of yields which were obtained.

PRICES SOMEWHAT LOWER.

Prices offered to growers on Aug. 28 for red and alsike clover were about $2.80 and $1.65 per 100 lbs. lower, respectively, than on the same date last year and about one-half as much as were paid two years ago.

Red clover.—All sections shown in the accompanying table except southern Minnesota and southern Wisconsin indicated an increased acreage of red clover and likewise all sections except northwestern, west central and southern Minnesota and northwestern Ohio indicated larger yields per acre than last year.

Increases in acreage over that of last year range from 9% in northwestern Ohio and northeastern Iowa to 61% in northeastern Missouri; increases in yield per acre range from 3% in northeastern Wisconsin to 61% in northeastern Missouri. Of the heaviest producing sections central Illinois leads all others in increased production.

In most sections the spring rains gave the hay crop an excellent start and it was cut early. Rains continued long enough after the hay crop had been removed to give the seed crop a good start. Dry weather at the time the seed was setting further aided in increasing the yield over that of last year.

Very little winterkilling was reported except in southeastern Wisconsin where it was fairly serious, while last year a number of important sections reported varying degrees of damage from that cause. The "green worms" that thinned the stands considerably in central Illinois last year apparently were not present. The growth was much taller in southern Wisconsin which made it easier to save the crop in that very important producing section. Although powdery mildew was prevalent to a considerable extent in scattered localities in a number of States, including Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Iowa, no instances of serious damage to the seed crop have been reported. The weather was too dry in portions of Minnesota and the Willamette Valley of Oregon,

(Concluded on page 216, column 2.)

IN THIS ISSUE.

	Page.
Live Stock and Meats — Cattle higher. Hogs slumped at close. Sheep and lambs declined. Uneven demand for fresh meats.	210
Dairy and Poultry — Butter markets closed firm. Cheese prices steady.	212
Hay and Feed — Hay market undertone weak. Slight changes in feed market.	213
Fruits and Vegetables — Shipments showed big increase. Potato prices lower. Apples higher.	214
Seeds — Estimates of red, alsike, and white clover seed production. Movement of bur clover, timothy, and redtop seed.	216
Grain — Lack of demand caused lower prices.	218
Cotton — Prices still fluctuated widely.	219
Crop Reports — August 25 estimate of cotton condition and production. Relative values of animal products and crops.	220
Foreign Markets — World wheat production.	221
Weather — Heat and drought continued to damage crops in the Great Plains.	222

COTTON CROP CONDITION 57 PER CENT ON AUGUST 25

Production of 10,575,000 Bales Forecast—Deterioration in August 6.1 Points Greater than Average.

August is the most critical month for the cotton crop. A condition 57% of a normal condition for Aug. 25 was estimated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on Sept. 1. This compares with 70.8% on July 25, with 49.3% on Aug. 25, 1921, with 67.5% on Aug. 25, 1920, and with 65.3%, the average on Aug. 25 for the last 10 years.

A condition of 57% on Aug. 25 forecasts a yield per acre of about 145.2 lbs. and a total production of about 10,575,000 bales of 500 lbs. gross weight. The final outturn may be larger or smaller than this amount, according as conditions developing during the remainder of the season prove more or less favorable to the crop than average. Last year the production was 7,953,641 bales, two years ago 13,439,603 bales, three years ago 11,420,763 bales, four years ago 12,040,532 bales, and five years ago 11,302,375 bales.

DETERIORATION 13.8 POINTS.

The deterioration of the cotton crop from July 25 to Aug. 25 was 13.8 points, compared with the average deterioration of 7.7 points during the period 1912–1921. This year's decline of condition during the month ending Aug. 25 was nearly twice the average, and this decline has been given due consideration in forecasting the production. Details of condition and forecast of production by States may be found in Table 1.

The boll weevil has caused severe damage to the cotton crop in Georgia, South Carolina, northwestern Florida, and Alabama. Its ravages have deteriorated the condition of the crop in southern North Carolina, in Tennessee, especially in the counties bordering on Mississippi, in all counties of Arkansas, in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Oklahoma. Although the boll weevil first invaded Texas, it has caused comparatively little damage in that State this year because of the long drought and high temperature. The leaf worm has caused much more damage this year in Texas than the boll weevil.

Too much rain and cloudy weather have caused much of the deterioration of the cotton crop in the States on the Atlantic coast and also have favored the multiplication of

(Concluded on page 220, column 1.)

Live Stock and Meats

BEEF STEERS TOUCH NEW HIGH PRICE FOR YEAR; HOGS SLUMP

Practically All Grades of Cattle Find Improved Outlet—Receipts of Lambs Below Normal.

Beef steer trade at Chicago during the week ending Sept. 2 showed strong to higher daily markets which developed into very active, almost runaway sessions by midweek. On the following day best steers crossed the $11 barrier and advanced to $11.25, a new high price for the year. Practically all grades and classes of bovine stock met improved outlet, despite the fact that the dressed product found rather slow sale. Beef steers at Chicago closed mostly 25¢–50¢ higher for the week, with butcher she stock showing practically the same upturn, offerings grading good or better showing the most gain. Veal calves advanced 50¢–75¢, while bulls were slow, closing about steady. Common stock steers declined around 25¢ during the week, the more desirable grades holding steady.

Many western grass cattle arrived during the week and sold readily to killers and feeder buyers, the latter taking most of the younger, well-bred steers suitable for further development and finishing The stocker and feeder movement from Chicago was the largest of the season so far. Owing to labor difficulties, railway deliveries were retarded, throwing numerous consignments on matinee sessions.

SHIPPERS BUYING HOGS.

Market prices on light and butcher hogs worked higher during the week, but the market closed in a slump with earlier gains rather more than lost on some classes. Shippers bought more actively, taking around 6,000 more at Chicago than during the preceding week. The approach of the Labor Day holiday was a bearish factor in the week-end sessions, packers wanting only such hogs as killing gangs could handle during the current week. Prices on fresh pork have been on the upgrade during the past month. Stocks of lard have decreased recently and domestic and foreign demand has manifested some improvement.

Only slight fluctuations in lamb prices occurred during the week although at the close fat kinds were lower than a week earlier. Receipts were far below normal for this season, but in excess of those of the preceding week. During most of the week prices at leading Missouri River markets were on a higher basis than Chicago. Kansas City, where receipts were unusually light, reported the highest prices for fat lambs at western markets, prime Utah lambs bringing $13.30 at that point. Feeder demand was good at higher prices, Chicago closing strong to 25¢ higher than a week earlier.

Receipts at 10 primary markets for the week were approximately 245,000 cattle, 442,500 hogs, and 265,500 sheep, compared with 272,442 cattle, 437,948 hogs, and 227,918 sheep the week previous, and 168,004 cattle, 346,103 hogs, and 376,004 sheep the corresponding period a year ago.

Cattle.—At Chicago prime steers flirted with the $11 mark for a fortnight before sellers were able to realize the much coveted figures. Brisk shipper and local killer demand finally resulted in breaking through the barrier and when $11 was paid, there was little resistance left and prime steers frequently sold at $11.10–$11.15, with one load of prime 1,287-lb. steers commanding $11.25. Numerous loads of short-feds were pushed above the $10 mark and the bulk of the week's supply cashed at $9–$10.50. Medium and strong weight steers were favored by most buyers yet choice and prime yearlings sold very close to matured steers of the same grades, best long yearlings during the week making $11. At Chicago Montana range steers sold in train loads at $7.65–$7.75 with long strings of Dakotas at $7–$7.30, killers taking practically all of them. Stocker and feeder dealers paid $7–$7.10 for desirable Dakota steers, taking several loads of Canadians downward from $6.75.

GRASS FAT COWS SELL SLOWLY.

Grass fat cows found slow sale most of the week at $4.25–$5.50 and the trade at times was on a catch-as-catch-can basis. Price changes were slight both on these grades and on canners and cutters, but anything showing corn and grading good or better was higher in sympathy with most grades of beef steers. Some choice Kosher cows neared the $8 mark, strictly top offerings being quotable to that figure. Most beef cows and heifers, however, were of quality and condition to sell at $4.75–$7.25, with canners and cutters selling mostly at a spread of $2.85–$3.50.

Bologna bulls sold largely at $4–$4.25, the best sausage bulls realizing $4.35 at the week's high time. Veal calves were scarce and choice handyweights climbed to the $13

(Concluded on page 217, column 3.)

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Sept. 1.	Aug. 25.	Aug. 4.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average	$22.00–23.00	$21.00–23.50	$27.00–27.50
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average	24.00–25.50	25.00–27.00	30.00–30.50
Pienics, smoked, 4-8 average	14.00–16.75	14.50–17.00	16.75–19.00
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average	27.00–28.00	25.00–28.00	26.50–28.00
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average	34.00–36.00	33.00–36.00	33.00–36.00
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average	15.50–16.25	15.50–16.25	16.00–16.25
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average	13.00–14.00	12.00–13.75	13.00–13.25
Pure lard, tierces	12.50–13.75	12.50–14.00	13.25–14.25
Compound lard, tierces	12.00–13.00	12.50–13.00	12.50–14.00

UNEVEN DEMAND FOR FRESH MEATS AT EASTERN MARKETS.

Receipts Behind Schedule, But No Shortage Noted—Demand at Chicago Shows Improvement.

[Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.]

Demand for fresh meats at eastern markets for the week ending Sept. 1 was uneven. Car arrivals were usually at least 24 hours behind schedule, but no shortage of supplies was evident. As a result of the Labor Day holiday retailers purchased somewhat sparingly, while wholesalers were eager to make a clearance. At Chicago the demand showed considerable improvement. Supplies at that market were liberal early in the week, but light receipts thereafter were a factor in producing a healthy market.

Beef.—The supply of steer beef at eastern markets was largely of medium and good grades. Choice grade steers were not plentiful but fully ample to meet the demand, while those of common grade were scarce enough to be sold on a fairly steady market. At Chicago more choice steers were available than for several weeks.

Receipts of cows were generally light, with common and medium grades predominating. Good cows were scarce and firm to higher as a result of a good demand. For the week steers were steady to $1 higher at Boston, steady to 50¢ lower at New York, weak to $1 lower at Philadelphia, and steady to 50¢ higher at Chicago. Cows were 50¢ to $1 higher at Boston, unchanged at New York, and steady to 50¢ lower at Philadelphia and Chicago.

Demand for bulls was generally slow with the receipts light. At New York the limited supply was offset by purchases of boneless bull meat in the West. Boston closed weak to $1 lower, New York firm to $1 higher, and other markets steady to firmer. At New York kosher beef prices advanced unevenly. Other markets were steady to firmer with supplies moderate and demand fair.

Veal.—The light supply of good and choice medium and light weight veal sold readily at firm to higher prices, while common and medium grades, consisting largely of heavy weights and split veal, were weak. Supplies in general were fairly liberal both at eastern markets and Chicago. Closing prices were around $1 higher at Boston, and steady

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS, WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 2, 1922.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

Market.	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	267	$8.18	270	$7.99	268	$8.10	259	$8.36	266	$8.32	272	$8.01	267	$8.17	270	$8.05	261	$8.27
E. St. Louis	190	9.57	191	9.56	187	9.58	197	9.46	201	9.34	192	9.32	193	9.47	191	9.33	196	9.44
Kansas City	217	8.71	213	8.66	205	8.76	227	8.59	217	8.60	194	8.45	213	8.67	212	8.54	216	8.75
Omaha	276	7.81	283	7.66	289	7.44	283	7.46	284	7.58	289	7.31	283	7.56	283	7.49	271	7.16
S. St. Joseph	244	8.38	233	8.51	235	8.44	247	8.48	239	8.62	233	8.55	230	8.50	237	8.26	.....	.....
S. St. Paul	271	7.42	237	7.85	251	7.58	266	7.52	232	8.09	258	7.83	251	7.68	255	7.53	252	7.75

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER, WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 2, 1922.

Market.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter
Chicago	69,586	21,656	47,930	124,220	23,510	100,710	87,819	29,888	57,931
Denver	10,786	9,146	2,056	4,635	.....	4,542	18,533	15,942	2,097
East St. Louis	34,917	21,641	14,465	54,990	18,725	25,476	15,981	1,405	12,269
Fort Worth [1]	21,121	7,182	12,312	7,033	914	5,291	4,825	3,104	2,282
Indianapolis [1]	13,388	6,802	4,872	46,728	17,945	25,729	5,542	3,131	1,988
Kansas City	79,333	54,385	32,095	35,463	7,394	27,300	22,991	2,617	14,003
Oklahoma City	10,037	5,181	4,831	4,809	470	5,039	1,031	853	196
Omaha	37,450	22,191	14,653	57,518	9,805	47,692	79,805	43,915	34,257
St. Joseph [1]	17,701	8,482	8,687	31,099	6,699	23,269	11,067	2,204	8,702
St. Paul [1]	36,082	22,676	13,530	20,680	4,041	17,998	15,518	4,479	11,796
Sioux City	17,401	10,736	4,307	42,061	14,002	27,339	4,015	886	2,635
Wichita [1]	8,663	4,998	2,440	7,160	228	6,723	2,030	1,525	325
Total	356,465	195,076	162,178	436,396	103,733	317,108	269,157	109,949	148,481
Previous week	375,200	175,540	175,377	421,180	101,146	408,635	218,500	77,353	121,259

[1] Week ending Friday, Sept. 1.

to $1 higher at New York. At Philadelphia good grades were $1 higher and poorer grades $1–$2 lower; at Chicago better grades were firm to $1 higher and others weak to $1 lower.

Lamb.—Supplies of lamb were normal, and because of a fair demand prices showed little change during the week. The percentage of good and choice grades was small and hardly sufficient for the demand. Choice grades advanced $1 at Chicago. Other grades were steady, as were all grades at other markets.

Mutton.—The mutton market ruled generally steady. Few of the offerings were of desirable weight and that kind sold readily. Heavy, fat mutton was slow and weak and sold mostly as cuts.

Pork.—At eastern markets receipts of light fresh loins were limited, medium and heavy weights constituting the bulk of supplies. Except at Philadelphia total receipts were less than for the previous week. At Chicago supplies were uneven, while demand showed marked improvement toward the week-end. At that market prices on loins scored sharp advances, while other cuts were mostly unchanged. Compared with the close of the preceding week, Boston was steady on all except heavy loins, which were $1–$2 lower with picnics 50¢ lower. New York was steady to $1 higher with some sales up more, Philadelphia $1–$2 lower, and Chicago $2–$4 higher.

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending Sept. 1 amounted to 1,496 bales, weighing 580,662 lbs., and valued at $147,835. Imports through the port of Boston during the same week amounted to 4,040 bales and 123 sacks, weighing 1,454,284 lbs., and having a valuation of $265,337.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week ending Friday, September 1, 1922.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	7,808	23	23,138
Denver	7,322	79	7,551
East St. Louis	6,099	482	930
Fort Worth	1,672	200	1,301
Indianapolis	1,230	304	234
Kansas City	40,369	1,040	4,215
Oklahoma City	4,000	.....	.....
Omaha	19,907	.....	41,838
St. Joseph	6,965	.....	1,964
St. Paul	10,138	1,867	4,282
Sioux City	9,955	153	886
Wichita	1,829	.....	.....
Total	126,294	4,148	86,539
Previous week	99,197	5,905	47,842
Same week last year [1]	57,477	5,047	133,642
State destination:			
Colorado	2,363	79	6,963
Illinois	17,914	998	13,133
Indiana	3,276	304	4,726
Iowa	42,346	823	19,744
Kansas	7,750	.....	864
Kentucky	88	.....	1,498
Louisiana	131	100	.....
Maryland	59	.....	626
Michigan	191	.....	4,364
Minnesota	1,132	324	987
Missouri	16,613	168	7,415
Montana	1,504	.....	.....
Nebraska	23,250	167	19,077
New Jersey	80	.....	129
New York	23	503	1,389
Ohio	3,235	242	2,094
Oklahoma	1,136	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	3,009	440	282
South Dakota	639	.....	999
Texas	984	.....	290
Virginia	182	.....	514
West Virginia	28	.....	.....
Wisconsin	313	.....	1,463
Wyoming	48	.....	.....
Total	126,294	4,148	86,539

[1] Denver not included.

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	South St. Joseph.	St. Paul.
CATTLE.						
Beef steers:						
Medium and heavy (1,001 lbs. up)—						
Choice and prime	$10.50–11.25	$10.35–10.75	$9.75–10.65	$10.00–10.60	$10.00–10.60	.....
Good	9.35–10.50	9.50–10.35	8.30–9.75	9.40–10.00	8.75–10.00	.....
Medium	8.00–9.35	7.50–9.50	7.00–8.30	7.75–9.40	6.50–8.75	7.00–8.00
Common	6.25–8.00	5.50–7.50	5.30–7.00	5.50–7.75	5.00–6.50	5.50–7.00
Light weight (1,000 lbs. down)—						
Choice and prime	10.25–11.10	10.25–10.75	9.60–10.50	10.00–10.75	10.00–10.60	.....
Good	9.25–10.25	9.50–10.25	7.90–9.60	9.25–10.00	8.40–10.00	.....
Medium	7.90–9.25	7.50–9.50	6.60–7.90	7.50–9.25	6.00–8.40	7.00–8.00
Common	6.00–7.90	4.50–7.50	4.50–6.60	5.00–7.50	4.10–6.00	5.25–7.00
Butcher cattle:						
Heifers, common-choice	4.75–9.25	4.50–10.25	4.25–9.00	4.75–9.00	4.50–8.50	3.75–8.50
Cows, common-choice	3.75–8.00	3.50–6.50	3.35–6.15	3.75–7.00	3.60–6.75	3.00–7.25
Bulls, bologna and beef	3.65–6.40	3.50–6.50	3.25–5.25	3.00–6.00	2.50–5.50	3.00–6.00
Canners and cutters:						
Cows and heifers	2.75–3.75	2.00–3.75	2.00–3.35	2.00–3.75	2.40–3.60	2.00–3.00
Canner steers	3.75–4.50	3.00–4.00	3.00–3.75	2.50–4.00	.....	2.75–3.75
Veal calves:						
Light and med. wt., med.-choice	11.00–12.25	7.00–12.00	6.75–10.50	8.00–10.50	6.00–10.50	5.00–10.75
Heavy wt., common-choice	4.25–7.75	3.50–8.50	4.00–7.50	5.50–8.00	5.50–8.50	3.50–7.50
Feeder steers:						
1,001 lbs. up, common-choice	5.75–8.00	5.50–7.50	5.65–8.35	6.00–8.35	5.00–8.00	4.50–7.50
750–1,000 lbs., common-choice	5.50–7.75	5.25–7.50	5.60–8.15	5.75–7.75	4.75–7.75	4.00–7.50
Stocker cattle:						
Steers, common-choice	4.50–7.50	3.50–7.25	4.40–7.00	5.00–7.75	4.00–7.25	3.50–7.00
Cows and heifers, common-choice	3.50–5.50	2.50–5.00	2.00–5.65	3.25–5.25	2.75–5.25	2.50–5.00
Calves—						
Good and choice	.....	.....	6.50–7.50	6.75–7.75	.....	.....
Common and medium	.....	.....	4.25–6.50	5.00–6.75	.....	.....
HOGS.						
Top	9.45	9.40	8.85	8.75	8.85	9.00
Bulk of sales	6.50–9.35	9.15–9.35	8.25–8.80	6.25–8.60	7.25–8.85	6.50–8.75
Heavy wt. (251 lbs. up), common-choice	7.75–8.90	8.75–9.15	7.75–8.60	7.25–8.35	7.25–8.65	7.25–8.75
Med. wt. (201–250 lbs.), common-choice	8.50–9.40	9.00–9.35	7.90–8.80	7.50–8.65	8.00–8.85	7.50–9.00
Light wt. (150–200 lbs.), common-choice	9.15–9.35	9.15–9.40	7.90–8.85	8.25–8.75	8.25–8.85	8.50–9.00
Light lts. (131–150 lbs.), common-choice	8.35–9.00	9.00–9.40	7.80–8.80	.....	.....	8.50–9.00
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	6.40–7.00	6.40–6.75	6.75–7.00	6.15–6.75	6.85–7.25	6.50–7.00
Packing sows (200 lbs. up), rough	6.00–6.50	6.00–6.40	6.40–6.75	6.00–6.25	6.50–6.75	6.00–6.50
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice	7.25–8.25	8.00–9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	7.50–8.50	8.25–8.95	7.00–7.75	.....	8.25–8.50
SHEEP.						
Lambs:						
84 lbs. down, med.-choice	11.75–12.90	10.25–12.00	10.75–12.65	11.50–12.60	11.50–12.85	10.50–11.75
Culls and common	8.00–11.50	6.00–10.25	7.00–10.50	8.25–11.50	7.00–11.25	7.00–10.00
Feeding lambs	11.50–12.75	.....	11.00–12.25	10.00–12.60	.....	.....
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	8.50–11.00	7.00–10.25	7.75–10.50	8.25–10.00	7.00–10.75	7.50–9.75
Wethers, medium-prime	5.75–9.00	5.50–8.00	6.25–7.75	6.00–8.00	5.15–8.00	4.00–7.50
Ewes:						
Medium, good and choice	3.00–7.25	2.50–6.00	4.25–7.00	3.50–6.00	4.00–7.25	3.00–6.00
Culls and common	2.00–3.50	1.50–2.50	2.00–4.25	2.00–3.50	1.50–4.00	2.00–3.50
Breeding ewes (full mouths to yearlings)	4.75–11.50	5.00–7.50	5.50–8.50	.....	.....	.....

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1922.

[Per 100 pounds].

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Sept. 5.	Aug. 20.	Aug. 8.	Sept. 5.	Aug. 29.	Aug. 8.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$16.00–16.50	$16.00–16.50	$15.50–16.50	$17.50–18.00	$17.00–18.00	$17.00–17.50
Good	15.00–16.00	15.00–15.50	14.00–15.00	16.00–17.00	16.00–17.00	14.00–16.00
Medium	13.50–14.50	13.50–14.50	12.50–14.00	13.00–15.00	11.00–15.00	12.00–13.00
Common	9.00–11.00	9.00–11.00	9.00–11.00	10.00–12.00	8.50–10.00	10.00–11.00
Cows—						
Good	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.50	11.00–12.50
Medium	9.50–10.00	10.00–10.50	10.00–11.00	9.00–10.00	9.00–10.00	9.00–10.00
Common	7.00–9.50	7.00–9.50	8.00–9.50	.....	8.00–9.00	8.00–9.00
Bulls—						
Good	.....	.....	.....	10.00–12.00	.....	.....
Medium	.....	.....	.....	9.00–10.00	8.00–9.00	9.00–10.00
Common	6.25–6.50	6.25–6.50	6.75–7.00	7.00–8.00	6.00–7.00	7.00–8.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	19.00–21.00	18.00–19.00	17.00–18.00	19.00–21.00	18.00–21.00	18.00–20.00
Good	17.00–18.00	16.00–17.00	15.00–16.00	15.00–18.00	15.00–17.00	15.00–17.00
Medium	13.00–15.00	13.00–15.00	12.00–13.00	13.00–14.00	13.00–14.00	13.00–14.00
Common	10.00–12.00	10.00–12.00	10.00–11.00	10.00–12.00	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8–10 lbs. average	26.00–28.00	24.00–25.00	24.00–26.00	26.00–28.00	25.00–27.00	25.00–26.00
10–12 lbs. average	24.00–25.00	21.00–23.00	22.00–23.00	24.00–26.00	21.00–24.00	23.00–24.00
12–14 lbs. average	20.00–21.00	18.00–20.00	18.00–19.00	19.00–23.00	18.00–21.00	21.00–22.00
14–16 lbs. average	18.00–19.00	16.00–17.00	15.00–16.00	16.00–18.00	16.00–18.00	18.00–20.00
16 lbs. and over	15.00–17.00	14.00–15.00	13.00–14.00	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	16.00–18.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	13.50–14.50	13.00–14.50	14.00–14.50	15.00–16.00	16.00–17.00	15.00–16.00
Picnics—						
4–6 lbs. average	12.00–12.50	12.00–12.50	14.50–15.50	12.50–14.00	.....	.....
6–8 lbs. average	11.00–11.50	11.00–11.50	14.00–14.50	.....	13.50–15.00	15.00–16.00
Butts—						
Boston style	16.50–17.50	16.50–17.50	16.50–17.50	17.00–19.00	17.00–19.00	18.00–19.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	26.00–27.00	26.00–27.00	26.00–27.00	26.00–28.00	26.50–28.50	27.00–28.00
Good	24.00–25.00	24.00–25.00	24.00–25.00	23.00–24.00	24.00–25.00	24.00–26.00
Medium	21.00–23.00	21.00–23.00	21.00–23.00	22.00–23.00	23.00–24.00	23.00–24.00
Common	15.00–18.00	15.00–18.00	16.00–20.00	14.00–22.00	14.00,22.00	21.00–23.00
Mutton—						
Good	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	13.00–15.50	14.00–16.50	15.00–17.00
Medium	10.00–12.00	10.00–12.00	10.00–12.00	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.00	12.00–14.00
Common	6.00–8.00	6.00–8.00	6.00–8.00	7.00–11.00	8.00–11.00	9.00–11.00

Dairy and Poultry

CHEESE PRICES HOLD STEADY REGARDLESS OF SLOW DEMAND

Conditions in Wisconsin Favorable for Production of Fine Cheese—Storage Stocks Increase.

Cheese prices held more or less steady during the week ending Sept. 2, regardless of the slow trading which was a feature of the previous week. Business was quiet in all markets and especially so in Wisconsin, where in some cases goods offered at cost failed to attract buyers. It becomes more and more noticeable that speculative interest is entirely lacking at the prices which have ruled for the past two weeks and that current demand is absorbing only the goods necessary to fill immediate requirements.

The market is somewhat unsettled as a result of the light demand, but apparently some members of the trade regard the decreasing production and approaching cooler weather as elements of considerable support and are doing business on that basis. Pastures in Wisconsin have been improved by plentiful rains and the weather is sufficiently cool to be very favorable for the production of cheese of the finest quality.

LOWER PRICES EXPECTED.

Judging by the amount of business done, buyers apparently expect still lower prices. Dealers with stocks on hand tried to keep prices up, but buyers showed no willingness to pay advances and the majority of sales were at practically the same prices as the previous week. At Chicago Twins moved at a relatively low figure, considering the general price level, but these were goods which had been bought on a lower market and which could be moved profitably even at the lower price. Country purchases by dealers in the distributing markets were light during the week, and as their current trading stocks are not burdensome, these dealers do not particularly feel the pressure to sell.

On the New York market, June Flats from New York State continued to be in considerable demand and buyers were taking this class of goods rather freely, in some cases even to the exteut of providing for future requirements. The demand for average fancy stuff at New York has been so good that supplies are relatively light.

Storage figures show that during August there was a fairly active movement iu the four eastern wholesale markets. The increase during the month was about 3,000,000 lbs., making stocks on hand at the close approximately 19,800,000 lbs. Last year the August increase in holdings on these four markets barely exceeded 1,300,000 lbs. and the month closed with a total of less than 16,000,000 lbs. in storage.

Overproduction of Feeder Cattle in Argentina.

An overproduction of the feeder type of cattle in Argentina has seriously depressed the live-stock industry there, according to a report recently received from the American Agricultural Commissioner at Buenos Aires.

A number of plans have been suggested in an attempt to relieve this crisis in the live-stock industry. A live-stock exchange, where cattle are sold for future delivery, has been in operation since about the middle of June, but its success is yet undetermined. At present practically all the traders are speculators. The second solution is to broaden the European market for beef. A considerable number of sales have been reported in Germany as a result of this plan. The third suggestion is that live cattle be shipped to Europe and several shipments have already gone forward. Other suggestions which are likely to find favor are more diversified farming, enlarged dairy industry, improved breeding, and even decreased production.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE, WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 2, 1922

[Cents per pound.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	37	35	38	37½	39
Tuesday	37½	35½	38	37½	40¼
Wednesday	38	35½	38½	37½	39¾
Thursday	38	36	39	38	39½
Friday	38½	37	39	38	41¼
Saturday	38½	37	39	38	41¼
Average for week	37.92	36.00	38.58	37.75	40.17
Previous week	36.33	34.25	37.00	36.58	38.92
Corresponding week last year	40.67	38.50	40.67	41.42	43.04

AMERICAN CHEESE (No. 1 Fresh Twins)	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	20¼–21	19¾–20	21½–22	20¼	20
Tuesday	20¼–21	19¾–20	21½–22	19¾	19
Wednesday	20¼–21	19½–20	21½–22	19¾	19
Thursday	20¼–21	19½–20	21½–22	20½	19¼
Friday	20¼–21	19½–20	21½–22¾	20½	.....
Saturday	20¼–21	19½–20	21½–22½	20½	19⅜
Average for week	20.63	19.79	21.83	20.17	19.12
Previous week	20.63	19.83	21.50	20.00	19.05
Corresponding week last year	20.50	19.00	21.04	18.96	18.21

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

[Cents per pound.]

Monday	34½	Friday	35
Tuesday	34	Saturday	35
Wednesday	34		
Thursday	34½	Average	34.50

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending Sept. 2.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	11,959,859	14,150,307	14,831,224
Receipts since Jan. 1	475,422,946	463,463,087	403,264,312
Put into cold storage	1,772,725	2,262,989	3,245,449
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,345,457	1,815,580	1,965,155
Change during week	−572,732	+447,409	+1,280,294
Total holdings	64,533,476	65,106,208	58,320,265
CHEESE.			
Receipts for week	3,940,859	4,514,538	3,324,161
Receipts since Jan. 1	135,325,924	131,385,035	127,369,705
Put into cold storage	1,368,952	1,790,186	1,422,452
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,318,060	1,216,238	1,066,082
Change during week	+50,892	+573,948	+356,370
Total holdings	20,546,822	20,495,930	16,942,191
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts for week	3,572,794	3,369,332	4,307,644
Receipts since Jan. 1	124,528,285	120,955,491	108,641,448
Put into cold storage	1,241,863	1,324,162	1,637,676
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,963,803	1,854,181	905,204
Change during week	−721,940	−530,019	+732,472
Total holdings	20,423,098	21,145,038	14,836,757
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	192,511	222,526	230,358
Receipts since Jan. 1	13,604,554	13,412,043	12,481,254
Put into cold storage	18,886	17,136	45,905
Withdrawn from cold storage	177,468	99,149	61,949
Change during week	−158,582	−82,013	−16,044
Total holdings	4,689,025	4,847,607	3,519,522

BUTTER MARKETS CLOSE FIRM ON SCARCITY OF FANCY STOCK

Receipts Light and of Poor Quality—Visible Supply Smaller—Storage Stocks Reduced.

The hot, dry weather in the producing sections which began about the middle of August and which so damaged pastures in some States that the feeding of live stock became necessary had far-reaching effects on the butter markets during the week ending Sept. 2. It had the immediate sentimental effect of giving operators more confidence, but the real effect was not felt until the week under review, when the butter produced under hot weather conditions began to appear on the markets.

Not only were total receipts lighter, but the quality of arrivals was so poor that fancy butter became very scarce. Many of the usually fine marks arrived scoring as much as four points less thau previous shipments. Moldy butter was also common.

UNDERGRADES CLEANED UP.

Undergrades were at first neglected, but were well cleaned up by buyers who found it necessary or desirable to turu to the lower scores; also by speculators who sensed an advance and began to take goods in the hope of a profit on a quick turnover. By the close of the week the markets were firm on all grades, supplies were light, and prices had shown some material advances with every indication that, for the time being at least, they would be well maintained.

Probably the only restraining influence on the markets during the week was the use of short-held butter. Because recent price advances made it possible to realize a profit on butter stored during the past few weeks and because buyers could often get cheaper and more desirable goods from this source, considerable quantities of short-held butter were used. This had the effect of lessening the demand for fresh butter and together with the feeling in some quarters that prices were advancing too rapidly was responsible for a slight feeling of nervousness on some of the markets. However, since the fresh stocks showed no signs of accumulation, the nervousness soon gave way to more strength.

VISIBLE SUPPLY LIGHTER.

A lighter visible supply and a fully normal consumptive demand resulted in a much firmer statistical position of the markets. Reports from producing sections indicated that the decrease in the receipts at the four principal markets was due to reduction in the make. The report of the American Creamery Butter Manufacturers Association for the week ending Aug. 26 for the first time during the season showed a decrease in the make as compared with the same week last year. The decrease under a year ago amounted to 4.6% and compared with the previous week it amounted to 10.6%.

Reports regarding the production at creameries not included in this report are conflicting, but there is uo question but that the total make of the country has been materially reduced.

Instead of steady and heavy increases in storage holdings from day to day, there were some days during the week when the withdrawals considerably exceeded the amounts stored. In this connection, however, it is necessary to mention that the withdrawals were in part made up of stocks shipped abroad on earlier export orders; but allowing for this the storage situatiou at the moment is still strengthening rather thau weakening.

Hay and Feed

UNDERTONE OF HAY MARKET WEAK; RECEIPTS ADEQUATE

Demand Slow—Purchases Confined to Immediate Needs Only—Some Shipments Delayed.

There was a weak undertone in the hay market for the week ending Sept. 2 and prices declined 50¢–$1.50 in several of the larger markets. Demand was very slow and in most markets dealers and consumers confined their purchases to their immediate needs.

Shipments to the South were reported delayed by strike conditions but receipts at most of the larger markets were fairly large and in some instances larger than for some weeks.

Receipts in carloads at the principal markets for the weeks ending Sept. 2 and Aug. 26, 1922, and Sept. 3, 1921 are shown in the following table:

City.	1922		1921
	Sept. 2.	Aug. 26.	Sept. 3
Boston	73	85	.....
New York	305	184	119
Philadelphia	113	189	.....
Pittsburgh	.....	62	105
Cincinnati	141	52	142
Chicago	401	542	185
Minneapolis-St. Paul	75	104	81
St. Louis	249	182	202
Kansas City	429	499	485
Los Angeles	55	64	111
San Francisco	106	113	157

TIMOTHY LOWER AT NEW YORK.

Timothy.—The hay market at both Boston and New York was dull throughout the week. Although receipts were not large at Boston, buyers were indifferent and bought only for their immediate needs, expecting prices to go lower. A large part of the hay which arrived was in good condition and of good quality. Receipts at New York were increased by arrivals by boat and were in excess of the demand, especially for the poorer grades. Prices declined about $1.50 per ton and notices of shipments fell off as current prices were not satisfactory to producers. Toward the last of the week there was a better demand for the few cars of good hay available. Philadelphia and other eastern markets were also weak and buyers were disinclined to accumulate stocks beyond their current needs.

Southern markets reported a slightly improved demand caused principally by delayed shipments. In most instances only a few cars were required to meet the needs of the market, although there was an urgent demand for spot hay. Local forage continued in good supply and lessened the demand for hay from other sections. Some small stocks were being accumulated to provide an adequate supply against delayed shipments. Offerings from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois to southern markets were more liberal, however, than for some time and at prices about $1 below previous quotations.

There was some falling off in the rather heavy movement of hay to Chicago and prices remained fairly firm at the recent decline. Reports of country loadings indicate lighter receipts, but consumers are well stocked with hay, so that the early September demand will likely not be so large as usual.

Light receipts at Minneapolis enabled the dealers to dispose of all accumulations and a better demand developed for all but clover and clover mixed hay, for which there is practically no demand at present.

Comparatively large receipts and a light demand caused a weak market at both Cincinnati and St. Louis. Shipping orders were small and local buyers were interested only in the better grades. Prices were down $1–$1.50 at both markets.

Alfalfa.—Dry weather in some sections of the Southwest is causing an improved demand for alfalfa in that territory. Production is also being cut down by the drought. Good grades were in good demand at both Omaha and Kansas City at practically unchanged prices. A weaker market prevailed at Los Angeles during the week and prices were about $1 lower. Choice dairy hay was quoted at $22 per ton. Alfalfa was in good demand at higher prices at San Francisco. Large consumers who because of lower prices for dairy products had not accumulated stocks early in the season were said to be obtaining these stocks in quantities sufficient for the season's needs.

Prairie.—Prairie hay was in very light demand and prices ruled unchanged to 50¢ lower. Only the best grades were sold readily. Colder weather will be necessary to stimulate the demand for prairie hay.

Straw.—The demand for straw was rather light but receipts were also light. Prices declined in the eastern markets but were about unchanged in the western markets, as is indicated by the following quotations: No. 1 wheat—Boston $13.50, Philadelphia $11, Baltimore $9.50, Chicago $9, Cincinnati $8.50, Minneapolis $7, Omaha $6; No. 1 oat—Boston $13.50, Philadelphia $11, Baltimore $12, Chicago $10.50, Cincinnati $8.50, Minneapolis $7.50, Omaha $7; No. 1 rye (straight)—Boston $26, New York $25, Philadelphia $19, Baltimore $23.

LIGHT OFFERINGS OF WHEAT FEEDS STRENGTHEN MARKET

Strike Situation Also a Factor—Demand for All Feeds Light—Linseed Market Quiet

Slight changes were noticeable in the feed market during the week ending Sept. 2. Some strength developed for bran and middlings. The market was also reported firmer for cottonseed meal, hominy feed, and alfalfa meal. It is thought that this condition was brought about more because of restricted offerings and the feeling among the trade that there was no improvement in the railroad situation than because of any improved demand.

Wheat mill feed.—Because of scattered buying the market for both bran and middlings developed some strength with an advance of 50¢–$1.50 per ton. Central and northwestern mills are reported as sold up for immediate and prompt shipments and do not seem eager to book heavily for the future. There is a feeling among the trade that the railroad strike is still serious and this feeling has had a tendency to hold the market more or less firm. Because of the small orders for flour, mills in the Southwest are reported to be running light. Buyers do not seem to be willing to contract very far into the future.

Reports from eastern markets indicate stronger prices caused by lighter offerings rather than any increase in demand. The only activity in wheat mill feeds during the week was for bran and standard middlings. The demand for flour middlings and reddog was very light with offerings ample. Buyers for these feeds are not willing to make

(Concluded on page 217, column 2.)

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, SEPTEMBER 2, 1922.
[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.[1]	Baltimore.	Atlanta.	Jacksonville.	Memphis.	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	26.50	26.50	19.00	18.50	23.50	23.50	20.00	17.00	19.00	18.00	.....	[2] 19.50	14.50	.....	.....
Standard timothy	.....	25.00	18.00	18.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	[2] 17.50	.....	18.00	12.75	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	22.50	23.50	17.00	17.00	22.00	22.50	18.00	15.50	16.50	16.50	.....	16.50	11.50	.....	.....
No.1 light clover,mixed	.....	24.00	17.00	17.50	22.50	23.00	.....	16.00	16.00	15.00	.....	.....	14.25	.....	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	20.50	22.00	.....	16.50	22.50	22.50	.....	15.00	[2] 14.00	14.50	.....	15.50	13.00	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	17.00	.....	.....	.....	16.00	[2] 13.00	14.00	.....	.....	12.75	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	.....	23.00	.....	[2] 22.00	[2] 18.00	15.50	.....	17.00	19.00	19.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.00	.....	19.00	.....	[2] 20.00	[2] 16.00	13.00	.....	15.00	.....	18.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	.....	17.00	.....	[2] 18.00	[2] 14.00	11.00	.....	12.75	.....	16.00
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	14.50	13.25	.....	10.50	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	13.50	11.50	14.00	9.75	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	11.50	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grain:															
No. 1 wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00
No. 1 oat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	18.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	22.75	22.50	22.50	22.00	24.00	24.00	19.00	21.00	17.50	14.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	23.75	22.50	24.00	24.00	24.00	.....	.....	21.50	.....	15.50	.....	17.50	16.25	39.00	37.00
Hard winter	.....	22.50	23.00	.....	24.00	.....	.....	21.00	18.50	.....	15.00	17.00	16.00	34.00	.....
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	24.75	23.75	23.50	23.00	30.00	.....	23.50	23.50	18.50	15.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	.....	31.00	24.00	33.00	28.00	.....	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.50	.....	44.00
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.00	.....	.....	28.00	.....	.....	22.50	.....	23.50	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.00	26.50	[3] 27.00	.....	.....	.....	18.75	[3] 25.25	20.00	.....	38.00
Wheat mill-run	.....	.....	24.00	.....	30.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	.....	35.00
Rye middlings	.....	25.00	21.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	43.25	46.25	.....	.....	.....	51.00	.....	45.00	40.50	37.50	42.75	.....	.....	.....	55.00
Cottonseed (41%)	45.50	.....	42.00	.....	.....	.....	34.00	39.50	41.25	.....	44.00	.....	[4] 43.50	.....	50.00
Cottonseed (36%)	42.25	42.50	39.75	.....	34.00	36.00	32.50	37.00	38.50	.....	43.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peanut (36%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	29.50	.....	30.00	25.50	28.00	23.25	.....	21.00	22.75	20.50	26.00	.....
Velvet bean meal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gluten feed	36.70	36.35	36.45	36.00	.....	39.00	.....	33.00	30.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White hominy feed	.....	31.75	31.00	31.00	29.00	30.00	.....	28.50	25.00	.....	23.00	25.00	21.00	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	.....	30.75	29.50	30.50	.....	.....	.....	28.50	23.50	.....	23.00	23.50	20.00	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	29.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.00	.....
Dried beet pulp	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	.....

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal. [3] Gray. [4] 43%

Fruits and Vegetables

CARLOT SHIPMENTS SHOW BIG INCREASE DURING THE WEEK

Potatoes Lose Recent Price Gains—Peaches Have Limited Demand—Apple Markets Stronger

The total carlot movement of a dozen leading lines of fruits and vegetables for the week ending Sept. 2 was 18,144 cars compared with 15,609 the preceding week. The greatest gains were in shipments of pears, peaches, onions, grapes and cantaloupes. Decreases occurred in the movement of lettuce, watermelons, and mixed vegetables. Markets were slightly stronger for apples and sweet potatoes but generally weaker for other lines.

Potatoes.—Supplies of potatoes were liberal in consuming markets, demand was limited and prices declined 10¢–40¢. New Jersey sacked Irish Cobblers No. 1 ranged mostly $1.40–$1.60 per 100 lbs., held steady in Cincinnati at $1.85 and were 10¢ lower at shipping points at $1.05–$1.15 f. o. b. Giants held at 85¢–90¢ in New York City and Philadelphia, ruled 30¢ lower in Chicago at $1.15 and ranged $1.35–$1.50 in other markets. Losses of 10¢–20¢ at shipping points brought a closing range of 75¢–85¢ f. o. b. Minnesota Early Ohios No. 1 followed the general downward trend in midwestern cities to $1–$1.20. Colorado and Idaho white varieties closed at $1.25–$1.50, Michigan and Wisconsin Cobblers at $1.25–$1.75. Maine Cobblers declined in Boston to $1.40–$1.50.

POTATO SHIPMENTS 4,100 CARS.

Shipments were 4,100 cars—slightly less than the preceding week but nearly 1,000 cars heavier than for the same week a year ago. From the 18 States that lead in the movement of the late potato crop 2,366 cars were shipped. In this group Minnesota led with 610 cars, Colorado sent 275, New York 271, and Maine 217. Other States not included in this group shipped 1,694 cars, of which 1,545 were from New Jersey.

Peaches.—Supplies of good peaches were moderate in New York, Boston, St. Louis, and Detroit, liberal in other leading cities. Demand was limited and markets generally weaker. Eastern Elbertas, sixes and bushel baskets sold at $2–$2.50 in eastern markets. Michigan Elbertas declined 50¢–$1 to a close of $1.25–$2.25 in most markets, ranging $2.35–$2.40 in Kansas City and $1–$1.15 f. o. b. shipping points. California Elbertas sold at auction in Chicago at 60¢–95¢ per box and ruled 90¢ in Kansas City, jobbing sales. Heavier carlot movement from Michigan, Colorado, and Washington increased shipments to 2,394 cars compared with 1,679 cars the preceding week. Three-fourths of the movement was from California, Michigan, and Colorado.

Cantaloupes.—The carlot movement of cantaloupes from eastern producing sections is about over. The bulk of the supply moved from California and Colorado. Of the week's total of 1,542 cars Colorado shipped 1,177 cars and California 155. The season's total to date was over 26,000 cars compared with about 23,000 last year. Demand was limited and markets dull and weak. Salmon Tints from the Turlock section of California declined $1–$1.50 per standard crate in the principal consuming centers to $2.50–$3.50. Colorado Salmon Tints mostly from the Rocky Ford district sold at a similar range and declined 25¢–35¢ at shipping points to $1–$1.15 f. o. b. Green Meats in Chicago weakened to $1.75–$2.

Apples.—The carlot movement of apples increased to 1,024 cars from barrel shipping sections and 212 cars from box sections compared with 668 and 194, respectively, for the preceding week. California, the heaviest box-shipping State, sent 171 cars, while from the barrel sections New York shipped 300 cars, Arkansas 196, and Michigan 138. Demand was moderate, supplies plentiful in most cities, and markets strengthened. New York Oldenburgs A–2½ ins. advanced 25¢ in New York City to $2.75–$3 per bbl. and were firm in other markets at 75¢–$1 per bu. Wealthys closed slightly weaker at $3–$3.50 per bbl. Middlewestern Jonathans and Wealthys ranged $2.50–$3.50 in Chicago and Kansas City. California boxed Gravensteins were about steady in New York at $2.25–$2.75 and sold at auction in Chicago at $1.35–$1.85.

Onions.—The carlot movement of onions was 852 cars, about 300 heavier than for the preceding week. Indiana with 349 and Ohio with 144 sent more than half the week's shipments. Massachusetts Yellow Globes ruled 25¢ lower in Boston at $2.25 per 100-lb. sack. Middlewestern yellow stock ranged $1.50–$1.75 in New York and Chicago and was firm in Pittsburgh at $2–$2.25.

Grapes.—Michigan Champions in 4-qt. Climax baskets were slow and steady at 22¢–25¢ in city markets. Moores Earlys declined to 25¢–30¢, and ranged 19¢–20¢ f. o. b. Benton Harbor and other points. Michigan shipped 186 cars, a slight gain over the preceding week. California shipments increased to 1,656 cars.

SWEET POTATO PRICES.

Sweet potatoes.—Alabama and Tennessee sweet potatoes sold in midwestern markets at $1–$1.25 per bushel hamper. Eastern Shore Virginia yellow varieties ranged $3.50–$3.75 per bbl. in Chicago and eastern cities. North Carolina potatoes were slow and dull at $2.75–$3.25. The carlot movement increased to 613 cars, of which 410 were from Virginia.

Other fruits and vegetables.—New York round type *cabbage* was steady in Pittsburgh and Cincinnati at $25–$30 per ton. Midwestern stock was slow and dull at $16–$25 in Cincinnati and St. Louis. Shipments were 411 cars. New York *cauliflower* was slightly weaker at $3.25–$3.50 per crate in New York City and at $1.75–$2.75 in other markets. Michigan *celery* in crates held steady in Chicago and St. Louis at 90¢–$1.35. Shipments were 106 cars, a gain of 20 cars over the preceding week. *Cucumbers* from New York, Massachusetts, and Michigan, in bushel baskets, were slow and weak in leading cities at $1.25–$2. New York Big Boston *lettuce* declined in city markets to $1–$2 per crate. Western Iceberg lettuce was slightly weaker at $2–$3.25. Shipments decreased to 310 cars. New York *Bartlett pears* were slow and weak in eastern markets at $1.25–$1.65 per bushel basket. Michigan Bartletts ranged $1.50–$2 in the Middle West. Shipments were 2,175 cars, compared with 1,907 the week preceding. Michigan *plums*, various varieties, were slow and dull in Chicago and Cincinnati at $1.50–$2 per bushel basket. New York plums strengthened in Philadelphia to $1.25–$1.75.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

Markets.	5 days' carlot arrivals.	This season. Sept. 4.	This season. Aug. 28.	One year ago.
POTATOES, New Jersey Sacked Irish Cobblers, No. 1—Per 100 lbs.				
New York	181	[1] $0.85–0.90	$1.15–1.25	[1] $1.75
Boston	74	1.50–1.60	1.60–1.65	[1] 2.60
Philadelphia	62	1.35–1.40	1.40–1.50	3.00
Pittsburgh	203	1.40–1.50	1.60–1.65	3.35
Cincinnati	36	1.85	1.85	2.50–2.65
Chicago	470	[2] [3] 1.25	[2] [3] 1.70	[2] [3] 2.80–2.90
St. Louis	141	[3] 1.30–1.50	[3] 1.65–1.85	[3] 3.00–3.15
Kansas City	204	[3] 1.30	[3] 1.40	[3] 2.50–2.75
CANTALOUPES, California Salmon Tints—Standards 45's.				
New York	161	$2.25–2.50	$3.75–4.00	[4] $3.25–3.50
Boston	36	3.00–3.50	4.25–4.50	[4] 3.00
Philadelphia	21	2.75	4.50–5.00	[4] 3.00
Pittsburgh	88	2.50	3.75	[4] 2.25–2.50
Cincinnati	21	2.50–2.75	3.00–3.25	[4] 1.50–1.75
Chicago	192	2.00	2.75	[4] 1.85
St. Louis	9	[4] 2.50–3.00	[4] 3.25	[4] 1.75–2.00
Kansas City	14	[4] 1.65–2.00	[4] 2.50	[4] 1.50
PEACHES, Eastern and Michigan Elbertas—Sixes and Bushel Baskets.				
New York	160	$2.00–2.25	$1.50–2.25	.....
Boston	58	2.50–3.00	2.25–2.50	.....
Pittsburgh	36	1.75–2.00	2.50–2.75	.....
Cincinnati	24	1.75–2.00	.....	.....
Chicago	170	1.00–1.25	1.50–1.75	.....
St. Louis	22	1.50–2.25	2.75–3.00	.....
Kansas City	17	2.35–2.40	2.75	.....
ONIONS, Eastern and Midwestern Yellow Varieties—per 100-lb. sack.				
New York	96	$1.50–1.65	$1.75–2.00	$3.00–3.25
Boston	23	1.50–1.65	2.50	3.75–3.87
Philadelphia	27	2.00	2.10–2.25	3.50
Pittsburgh	17	2.00–2.25	1.75–2.00	4.00
Cincinnati	....	2.00–2.10	2.10	2.75
Chicago	19	1.50–1.75	1.75	[5] 2.75–3.00
St. Louis	....	[6] 1.50	2.00	[6] 3.00–3.25
Kansas City	....	[6] 2.00–2.25	[6] 2.00–2.25	[5] 2.75–3.00
APPLES, Eastern and Midwestern Yellow and Red Varieties—Barrels.				
New York	204	$2.75–3.00	$2.25–2.75	[7] $2.00–2.25
Boston	10	[7] .50–.60	[7] .50–.60	5.00–6.00
Philadelphia	9	[7] 1.35	[7] .50	[7] 2.25
Pittsburgh	30	[7] 1.00	[7] .50–.60	[7] 2.25–2.50
Cincinnati	8	[7] 1.00	[7] .75–.90	[7] 2.50
Chicago	184	2.50–3.00	2.50	[7] 2.25–2.50
St. Louis	3	2.75–3.75	2.50–3.00	[7] 2.60
Kansas City	5	3.50	3.00–4.00	[7] 3.00

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

POTATOES (100 lbs.).			
North Jersey Points	$1.05–1.15	$1.15$1.25	$1.85
South Jersey Points	1.05–1.15	1.20–1.25	.....
Minneapolis, Minn.	.90–1.00	.95–1.00	2.00–2.15
Kearney, Nebr.	[8] .70	[8] .70–.75	1.30
ONIONS (100-lb. sack).			
Mass. Points	.....	2.25	3.50
PEACHES (bushels).			
Benton Harbor, Mich.	1.10–1.15	1.25–1.35	.....
GRAPES (4-qt. baskets).			
Benton Harbor, Mich.	.19–.20	.16–.20	.....
CANTALOUPES (standards 45's).			
Rocky Ford, Colo.	1.00–1.15	.90	.75–.80

[1] New Jersey Giants.
[2] Carlot sales.
[3] Colo. and Idaho Round Whites.
[4] Colo. Salmon Tints.
[5] Western Yellows.
[6] Red varieties.
[7] Bushels.
[8] Early Ohios No. 2.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending Sept. 2.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to Sept. 2.	Last season to Sept. 2.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Box areas	212	309	194	1,328	1,527	56,351
Bbl areas	1,024	809	668	6,734	3,551	32,141
Cabbage	411	368	400	18,772	14,406	31,005
Cantaloupes	1,542	918	1,021	26,063	23,418	25,572
Celery	106	89	86	5,407	4,644	11,642
Grapes	1,960	1,720	1,303	4,583	4,484	37,203
Lettuce	310	218	358	18,768	15,667	18,300
Onions	852	498	556	10,226	9,138	20,784
Peaches	2,394	2,777	1,679	22,761	22,737	27,300
Pears	2,175	809	1,907	8,143	7,341	12,823
Potatoes:						
Sweet	613	655	535	2,385	2,404	19,259
White	4,100	3,121	4,128	66,257	56,739	238,285
Tomatoes	1,111	545	803	20,688	13,191	17,204
Vegetables, mixed	401	288	490	13,713	10,914	15,566
Watermelons	933	1,424	1,481	44,137	44,831	46,463
Total	18,144	14,539	15,609	269,965	234,992	609,899

Colorado Cantaloupe Acreage Nearly 100 Per Cent More Than Last Year

The Colorado commercial cantaloupe acreage, which includes the Rocky Ford and Ordway districts of the Arkansas Valley, is placed at 14,000 acres, compared with approximately 7,200 acres harvested last season. About half of this acreage is in Otero Co., where the main loading stations in order of their importance are Hawley, Rocky Ford, La Junta and Swink. Crowley Co. has about 3,000 acres. Crowley, Olney Springs, and Ordway are the largest loading stations. Bent Co. has about 2,000 acres, Las Animas being the most important shipping point. This gives the Rocky Ford district 9,000 acres and the Ordway district 3,000 acres.

The acreage planted to Honey Dews is estimated at 2,378 acres or about 16% of the total. Salmon Tints (Pollock 10–25) and Pink Meats (Burrell Gem) make up the bulk of the crop, although a few varieties of lesser importance are to be found in the district. The condition of the crop is good with the exception of Bent Co.

MOVEMENT A WEEK LATE.

The movement began Aug. 15, a week later than last year, owing to rains in August which seemed to retard ripening. The movement to Aug. 24 was 262 cars compared with 583 cars to same date last season. Local authorities place the movement for the season at 4,000–4,500 cars, depending largely upon the weather conditions. The August estimate of total production for the State was 7,120 cars compared with 4,264 last season. The total movement last season was 3,215 cars. The movement is expected to increase rapidly, probably reaching the peak about Sept. 1 to 5.

With the supplies from other sections cleaning up, the Colorado season opened at a time when price trends in eastern markets were strengthening and the cantaloupes met with a good demand. The first Colorados which reached New York sold as high as $5 for standard crates, Salmon Tints, compared with $2.50–$3 last season, and the opening price in Pittsburgh was $4.50 compared with $2.75 last year. The demand from the Middle West also has been fairly good. Prices to growers at Rocky Ford opened at $2–$2.25 for standards compared with 80¢–90¢ last season.

The tendency seems to be toward shipping in flats, and it is predicted that the larger part of the crop will move in this manner. So far, approximately 80% of the melons have moved in flats. Efforts are being made to do away with the pony packs and it is probable that practically all of the melons will be put up in standard packs this season.

State inspectors and the local distributing agencies are making every effort to insure only shipments of good quality stock this season. Inspectors of the State inspection service on cantaloupes are located at all of the important loading stations in the district. They have authority to reject, or hold for repacking, all stock which is deemed unmarketable.

Acreage planted for seed amounts to approximately 1,000 acres this year. It is mostly in Otero Co. around Rocky Ford. Railroads have made arrangements to handle the crop and no car shortage is anticipated.

California and Michigan are credited with about three-fourths of the estimated bean production this season.

Varieties of Apples Produced in the Northwest.

The 1921–22 boxed apple season in the Pacific Northwest witnessed an increase of almost 64% in carlot shipments, compared with the 1920–21 season. Washington shipped about 33,000 cars compared with 21,600 the previous season; Oregon shipped 6,570 cars, or 3,400 more than in 1920–21; and Idaho shipped 5,820 cars, an increase of 102% over the previous season.

The Wenatchee and Yakima districts supplied the greater portion of the Winesaps, Jonathans, and Delicious. Idaho, with its large crop, helped to increase Jonathan shipments, and also added considerably to the supply of Romes, which were principally provided by the Yakima, Wenatchee, and Spokane districts. The White Salmon, Hood River, and other Oregon districts produced the bulk of the Newtown and Spitzenburg varieties.

A careful canvass of the various producing sections in these three Northwestern States indicates the following percentages of leading varieties grown during the past season: Winesaps, 34%; Romes, 16%; Jonathans, 15%; Delicious, 14%; Newtowns, 5%; Spitzenburgs, 4%; and miscellaneous varieties, 12%.

Eastern Shore Ships One-third of Early Potato Supply.

The section known as the Eastern Shore of Virginia contributes nearly one-third of the car-lot supply of early potatoes. Shipments of about 15,700 cars this season to Aug. 26 were some 600 cars in excess of last season's total for this section. The time of greatest activity was from the middle of June to the end of July.

The price declined rapidly during July under competition with a heavy movement from Maryland and New Jersey. Early sales the second week of June averaged $7 per bbl. in five leading northern cities. Long before the end of the month they had dropped to an average of $4.50 and by the middle of July the average in these markets was about $3.25 and the range $2.50–$4. At the lowest point, about Aug. 3, the range was $1.50–$2.75, after which there was a recovery because of lighter supplies from all sections and various markets advanced to around $3 toward the end of August.

Compared with last year, the opening was higher this season, but the midseason decline was more abrupt and extreme and the recovery less complete. The average of quotations was not far from that of last season, but probably the bulk of sales were made at lower prices than in 1921. Prices at shipping points opened at $6–$6.25 f. o. b. for best No. 1 Cobblers. The price sagged to $3.50–$3.90 June 19, strengthened to $4.10–$4.25 June 23, and declined to $1.85–$2 Aug. 5, which was near the close of the active shipping season.

Distribution was wide with shipments reported to 450 different towns and cities in 31 States, besides shipments to Canada and Cuba. Among the principal receiving points were New York City, 718 cars; Philadelphia, 533; Boston, 709; Chicago, 1,279, and Detroit, 610. Total movement was heaviest to the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts, and Ohio, in the order mentioned. Texas and the Southern States took considerably more stock this season than in 1921, while the shipments to Pennsylvania and to the Middle West showed some decline.

Nebraska Potato Movement May Fill 8,000 Cars—Acreage Increased

Increased acreage, favorable condition of the fields, and the opinions of growers and local dealers all indicate a potato crop for western Nebraska much larger than ever before, with possibly 8,000 cars to be shipped from the whole State, according to a field representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In the irrigated district, lying in the valley of the North Platte River, the acreage is locally reported to be 60% greater than last year, largely because beet contracts this year guarantee only $5 per ton, compared with $7 last year. Fields are in good condition.

In the central district, where dry-land farming is practiced, the acreage is said to be nearly 40% greater than last year. In the northern district, also in the dry-land area, the increase of acreage has been somewhat less, but many growers believe the actual commercial yield for the district as a whole will be nearly double that of last year.

NEW PRODUCING SECTION.

In the Kimball district, in the southwestern corner of the panhandle, 300 more acres are reported than last year, and a new district comprising about 1,200 acres has sprung up in the vicinity of Culbertson and McCook.

The Kearney district, the early area in south-central Nebraska, has more than 8,000 acres, compared with 3,000 last year. Something over 1,500 cars are expected from this district, compared with 620 last year.

Local estimates have placed the season's movement for the entire State at possibly 8,000 cars. Nebraska potatoes filled 5,300 cars last season, and that figure was much higher than any previously reached.

In the Kearney district there have been no cash buyers on the ground. Practically all sales have been made on a delivered basis or by consignment by four large commission firms which contracted most of the acreage at the outset of the season and sell the stock for a fixed charge per car.

By Aug. 20 many fields in the irrigated and northern districts of western Nebraska were ready for digging, but with no demand from the West and with the liberal supplies in the Kearney district cutting them off from eastern trade, growers and shippers do not expect any considerable amount of digging in the western end of the State before Sept. 15.

Greatly increased interest in the growing of certified seed is shown by the fact that 4,500 acres (mostly Bliss Triumphs grown for shipment to Southern States) were entered for inspection this year compared with less than 1,100 acres last year. If the same percentage of fields pass the final inspection as last year, Nebraska growers will have around 400 cars of certified seed for sale this fall and winter.

Idaho Apple Growers Improving Orchards.

That Idaho apple growers are trying to improve the quality of their fruit through cultural methods and attacks on pests is shown by the following figures, supplied by the director of the Idaho Bureau of Plant Industry:

Year.	Percentage of loss from—	
	Codling moth.	San Jose scale.
1919	15.0	66.66
1920	7.5	3.06
1921	8.05	2.09

Seeds

MORE THAN HALF OF TIMOTHY SEED CROP SOLD BY GROWERS

Prices Little Lower Than Month Ago But Higher Than Last Year—Quality Fairly Good.

Growers apparently have been free sellers of timothy seed as approximately 60% of the crop was estimated to have been sold by them up to Aug. 28. The movement has been greatest in the heaviest producing sections of Iowa and Missouri, where 65%–75% of the crop has been sold as a result of the activity of country agents of several of the larger seedsmen. In southern Minnesota, another important producing section, only about 35% of the crop had moved.

Taking the country over the movement this year has slightly exceeded that of last year and greatly exceeded that of two years ago when growers were inclined to hold timothy seed as well as other products. The percentage of the 1920, 1921, and 1922 crops sold up to approximately the same date is shown for each of the more important producing sections in the accompanying table.

Although prices paid to growers declined a little between July 25 and Aug. 28, they were higher on the latter date than for the same date a year ago. They ranged on Aug. 28 from $3.45 per 100 lbs., basis clean seed, in northeastern South Dakota to $4.75 in northern Ohio and averaged about $4.10 for the leading sections compared with about $3.75 for the same sections a year ago.

In most sections the quality of the 1922 seed is fully equal to or slightly better than that of the 1921 crop.

Timothy Seed Prices and Movement.

State or section.	Prices offered growers per 100 lbs. basis clean seed.			Percentage of each crop sold by—		
	Sept. 7, 1920.	Aug. 29, 1921.	Aug. 28, 1922.	Sept. 7, 1920.	Aug. 29, 1921.	Aug. 28, 1922.
Northeastern Iowa	$6.35	$3.65	$4.00	30	75	45
Southwestern Iowa	6.50	3.70	4.25	45	75	70
Southeastern Iowa	6.65	3.85	4.20	35	65	70
Northwestern Missouri	7.00	3.85	4.05	30	50	75
Northeastern Missouri	6.65	3.95	4.45	35	65	65
Southern Minnesota	6.50	3.60	3.70	5	65	35
Northeastern South Dakota	6.65	3.30	3.45	25	15	50
North Dakota	6.50	3.35	.....	2	10	....
Northern Illinois	7.95	4.15	4.05	20	35	45
Central Illinois	7.90	4.35	4.60	50	60	45
Southern Illinois	7.75	4.35	4.05	50	70	35
Indiana	7.35	4.10	4.65	40	30	45
Northern Ohio	7.10	4.35	4.75	40	60	40
Wisconsin	7.80	4.50	4.40	3	5	20

Bur Clover Seed Practically All Out of Growers' Hands.

From 75 to 90% of the new crop bur clover seed in the Southeastern States has moved from growers' hands according to reports received during the week ending Sept. 2. Prices being paid range $6–$10 per 100 lbs. screened which is about the same as those prevailing around Aug. 1.

The local demand this season is reported to be greater than last year and normal in many producing sections because farmers are appreciating the value of bur clover as a soil improver. A heavier than normal demand from other sections has been experienced by dealers. This is attributed largely to the comparatively higher price of crimson clover and vetch seed.

RED AND ALSIKE CLOVER SEED

(Concluded from front page.)

which reduced the yield considerably in the latter area. Some grasshopper and other damage in Idaho has reduced the yield per acre and the crop is estimated to be smaller than that of last year.

Reports from shippers at 385 stations in the principal producing sections indicated shipments of the 1921 crop of red clover seed aggregating 14,092,800 lbs. and estimated prospective 1922 crop shipments from the same stations at 18,289,000 lbs.

Harvesting of the red clover seed crop began in Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois (second crop) about Aug. 20–30 and in Minnesota, Michigan, and Wisconsin Aug. 25–Sept. 5.

Threshing began in scattered localities in each of the sections a week or 10 days after harvest but the bulk of the crop probably will not be threshed before Oct. 15 or later, depending largely upon the activity of buyers.

The prices for country-run seed on Aug. 28 in the most important sections ranged from $10.25 per 100 lbs. in northeastern Missouri to $13.25 in southern Wisconsin and averaged for all sections about $12.20 compared with $15 on the same date last year and $23.65 two years ago. Prices for recleaned seed or "basis cleau seed" averaged about $1 per 100 lbs. more thau for country-run seed. On Aug. 28 cash prime seed at Toledo was quoted at $16.65 per 100 lbs. compared with $20 last year.

RED CLOVER SEED IMPORTED.

The quantity of red clover seed permitted entry under the seed importation act between July 1, 1921, and June 30, 1922, inclusive, was 10,391,200 lbs. compared with 16,333,300 lbs. for the same period the preceding year and about 11,000,000 lbs., the average annual import for the 11-year period 1911–1921. During July and August 226,600 lbs. was imported while for the same months last year and two years ago 1,676,500 and 298,400 lbs., respectively, were imported.

Alsike clover.—The acreage and yield per acre of alsike clover seed in most of the sections shown in the accompanying table were larger than last year but the increases were not so large as in the case of medium red clover. Increases in acreage over that of last year range from 2% in northern Indiana to 27% in central Illinois; increases in yield per acre range from 3% in northern Indiana to 22% in southeastern Iowa. The spring rains which benefited red clover also benefited alsike clover and the crop in most sections made a better growth than last year when drought and hot weather reduced the yield considerably. Although considerable alsike clover winterkilled iu southeastern Wisconsin, thereby reducing the acreage that was left for seed, the acreage that came through the winter in fairly good shape yielded better than last year.

Shippers at 118 stations in the principal producing sections reported shipments of the 1921 crop of alsike clover seed aggregating 4,278,700 lbs. and estimated prospective 1922 crop shipments from the same stations at 4,582,500 lbs.

The harvesting of the alsike clover seed crop was later in most sections than last year. In Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio harvesting began July 1–15 and followed shortly afterwards in Wisconsin, Minuesota, and Michigan.

The prices for country-run seed on Aug. 28 in sections shown in the accompanying table ranged from $10.75 per 100 lbs. in northeast Wisconsin to $12.50 in northern Indiana and averaged about $11.40 compared with $13 last year and $24 two years ago. Prices for recleaned seed averaged about $1.40 per 100 lbs. more than for country-run seed. On Aug. 28 cash prime alsike clover at Toledo was quoted at $17.10 per 100 lbs. compared with $17.50 last year.

The quantity of alsike clover seed permitted entry under the seed importation act between July 1, 1921, and June 30, 1922, inclusive, was 7,056,500 lbs. compared with 4,121,200 for the preceding fiscal year and about 3,000,000 lbs., the average annual imports for the 11-year period 1911–1921. During July and August 76,000 lbs. was imported, while for the same months last year and two years ago 435,300 and 22,700 lbs., respectively, were imported.

Red Clover Seed Acreage, Yield, and Prices.

State or section.	1922 acreage compared with 1921.	1922 yield per acre compared with 1921.	Prices offered growers for country run seed per 100 lbs.			Prices offered growers per 100 lbs. basis clean seed, Aug. 28, 1922.
			Aug. 25, 1920.	Aug. 25, 1921.	Aug. 28, 1922.	
	Per ct.	Per ct.				
S. Mich.	128	118	$24.60	$16.70	$12.85	$13.05
N. Ill.	128	116	24.75	12.50	12.85	13.85
C. Ill.	142	123	22.25	15.50	12.10	13.00
S. Ill.	134	127	24.40	13.35	11.65	13.35
N. Ind.	126	104	24.60	16.75	12.80	12.95
C. Ind.	164	145	22.75	17.00	12.55	13.00
S. Ind.	138	124	22.45	14.60	11.35	12.60
NW. Ohio	109	100	21.00	16.20	12.85	13.30
SW. Ohio	116	109	25.40	15.75	12.10	13.00
NW. Minn	117	87	26.70	13.00	13.50	.....
WC. Minn	100	98	25.50	14.50	12.65	14.05
S. Minn.	93	92	22.50	15.50	12.00	13.00
NE. Wis.	118	103	23.15	14.50	11.90	13.25
W. Wis.	136	135	21.25	14.80	10.70	12.65
S. Wis.	80	114	25.40	17.50	13.25	14.50
NE. Iowa	109	106	24.75	13.40	13.00	13.70
SE. Iowa	118	104	21.90	14.40	11.60	12.00
NE. Mo.	161	161	22.35	13.90	10.25	11.80

Alsike Clover Seed Acreage, Yield, and Prices.

State or section.	1922 acreage, compared with 1921.	1922 yield per acre, compared with 1921.	Prices offered growers for country run seed per 100 lbs.			Prices offered growers per 100 lbs. basis clean seed, Aug. 28, 1922.
			Aug. 25, 1920.	Aug. 25, 1921.	Aug. 28, 1922.	
	Per ct.	Per ct.				
S. Mich.	110	112	$24.00	$13.10	$11.40	$12.65
N. Ill.	111	93	24.60	12.50	12.00	13.40
C. Ill.	127	120	24.65	15.25	11.15	12.90
N. Ind.	102	103	23.20	12.20	12.50	13.75
C. Ind.	113	116	23.40	14.10	11.65	12.30
NW. Ohio	100	105	22.10	11.40	11.05	12.35
SW. Ohio	98	100	25.25	.....	10.85	12.00
C. & S. Minn.	95	109	22.50	.....	11.50	12.50
NE. Wis.	104	117	23.00	12.60	10.75	12.00
S. Wis.	84	118	24.00	14.20	10.80	12.05
SE. Iowa	105	122	.....	12.25	11.40	13.00
S. Idaho.	100	100	25.00	.....	.....	13.10
W. N. Y.	100	105	25.00	.....	11.65	13.35

In the Far West grass and clover seeds are bought and sold on a hundred pound basis, while in the central and eastern States they are traded in mostly on a bushel basis notwithstanding the disadvantages of this latter system.

In eastern North Carolina, where soy beans are produced more extensively than in any other section of the United States, they are harvested during the last of October and the month of November.

CROP OF WHITE CLOVER SEED ESTIMATED LARGER THAN 1921

Principal Producing Section in Wisconsin Shows Decreased Acreage but Increased Yield

In the principal producing section of southeastern Wisconsin the white clover seed crop is estimated to be 10% larger than that of last year. The greatly increased yield per acre—about 180% of the 1921 yield has more than offset the reduction in acreage. Because of little or no covering of snow during cold periods last winter and a severe sleet storm, much of the white clover, as well as other kinds of clover, was winterkilled.

The acreage of white clover at the beginning of the winter was estimated to be at least 25% larger than the acreage harvested in 1921. Growers did not plow up their old fields as usual after the crop of seed had been removed because the new white clover had failed to make a satisfactory growth during the hot, dry weather. Apparently the growers felt that if the rains of last fall brought out the new fields, the old ones could be plowed up the following spring. The old fields suffered most from winterkilling the past winter but many new fields also suffered. The acreage finally left for harvesting the seed crop, which began about July 15, amounted to about 60% of the 1921 acreage.

THRESHING BEGAN AUGUST 1.

The yield per acre was nearly double that of last year when growth was so short that it was difficult to save the crop. Threshing from windrows began about Aug. 1, but the portion of the crop stored in barns, which was smaller than usual, probably will not be threshed until the threshing of grain has been completed.

Fully two-thirds of the crop had been sold by growers up to Sept. 2 because of the activity of buyers. Most of the better grades of seed moved from growers' hands at about $35 per 100 lbs., but white clover mixed with alsike sold for considerably less.

The quality of the 1922 crop is reported to be slightly better than that of last year because more of it is free from alsike and the percentage of alsike in mixtures does not run so high as usual. The color, however, is somewhat darker than last year but not enough to detract much from its appearance.

The quantity of white clover seed permitted entry under the seed importation act from July 1, 1921–June 30, 1922, was 1,622,800 lbs. compared with 515,500 lbs. for the same period the preceding year. During July and August of this year 133,600 lbs. was imported, while last year for the same months 242,700 lbs. was imported.

Redtop Seed Moving Slowly.

About 25% of the 1922 crop of redtop seed had been sold by growers up to Aug. 30. There is a disposition on the part of growers to pool their seed because prevailing prices of 14¢–15¢ per lb. for recleaned seed, which are about 1¢ lower than last year on the same date, are not satisfactory to them. The movement this year is below normal and below that of last year when approximately 45% of the crop was sold by Aug. 30. There seems to be but little difference in the quality of the seed from that of last year.

During July and August approximately 140,000 lbs. of redtop was exported from New York to Germany and Great Britain.

WEEKLY FEED TRADE REVIEW

(Concluded from page 213.)

purchases for other than immediate requirements unless concessions are offered.

Cottonseed meal and cake.—The demand for cottonseed meal was only fair but was sufficient to maintain prices up to 50¢ per ton higher for immediate and spot shipment. Eastern buyers are reported to be holding off and buying to cover immediate needs only. Chicago reports demand unchanged, offerings moderate, with prices for October-November shipment $1 per ton under prompt.

Savannah reports the market very quiet with buyers holding off anticipating lower prices for new crop meal and cake, which should be on the market about Sept. 15.

LINSEED MEAL DECLINES.

Linseed meal.—Because of the very light demand for linseed meal the market was quiet. Increased offerings were reported which caused prices to decline $2–$3 per ton. Minneapolis reports considerable inquiry for meal and although buyers are interested they claim that prices are still too high. Mills are anticipating a heavy run with the new crop and seem eager to move present stocks. Some mills are reported to be shut down because of the lack of flax but expect to resume operations when the new crop movement begins.

Gluten feed.—Production of gluten feed continued normal with demand reported fair. Owing to the increased cost of sacks the price was advanced 50¢ per ton, making the differential over bulk feed $2.38 per ton. The larger manufacturers are offering September shipment with price guaranteed to date of shipment. Independent firms are offering gluten feed unchanged at $29.85 Chicago and report business as fair with production normal.

Hominy feed.—Although hominy feed was offered more freely in the central western markets prices held firm except at Chicago where prices were quoted 50¢ per ton under last week. Eastern markets reported offerings lighter than last week with prices firm.

Alfalfa meal.—Because of the light offerings rather than any increased demand alfalfa meal prices held firm to 50¢ per ton over last week. Production continues light. Feed mixers are reported as afraid to book orders ahead because of the uncertainty of prices on hay.

IMPORTS OF FORAGE PLANT SEEDS.

Permitted Entry Under the Seed Importation Act.

Kind of seed.	August— 1922	August— 1921	July 1, 1922–Aug. 31, 1922	July 1, 1921–Aug. 31, 1921
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Alfalfa	1,035,800	852,600	2,588,900	941,800
Canada bluegrass	.....	1,200	.....	2,200
Alsike clover	31,700	417,500	76,000	435,300
Crimson clover	374,700	503,900	385,700	702,100
Red clover	40,800	932,000	226,600	1,676,500
White clover	22,300	141,400	101,300	275,000
Alsike clover and timothy mixtures	.....	600	.....	600
White and alsike clover mixtures	.....	5,400	.....	5,400
Grass mixtures	100	.....	100	40,100
Broom-corn millet	162,000	.....	315,400	.....
Orchard grass	.....	125,800	.....	125,800
Rape	50,700	136,100	417,400	174,600
Redtop	.....	.....	2,200	.....
English rye grass	112,400	.....	196,400	16,300
Italian rye grass	77,500	.....	77,500	13,800
Timothy	.....	5,900	.....	95,100
Hairy vetch	50,000	256,900	141,900	365,300
Spring vetch	65,500	8,800	76,300	8,800

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW

(Concluded from page 210.)

mark. Closing prices on vealers were mostly $12.25–$12.50, with "bobs" largely at $6.

The supply of stockers and feeders at Chicago was augmented by increased receipts of western grassers. Strong-weight feeders, suitable for a short turn, went to the country upward to $7.90 and a load of half-fat, 1,250-lb. steers went to Wisconsin at $8.40. A spread of $6.25–$7.25 took most stockers and feeders furing the week, with a modest proportion of low-grade stockers around $5.50 and under.

Hogs.—Following Wednesday of the previous week, when Chicago hog prices were at the lowest point since January, a healthier undertone and gradual price advance were evident in the hog trade, although the closing session of the week at Chicago was slow and mostly 25¢ lower. Choice 180-lb. lights sold up to $9.90 early on Friday, but subsequent declines left that kind of hogs on a $9.50 basis. At the close good 200-lb. to 250-lb. butchers sold at $9–$9.50 with some good to choice 300-lb. butchers around $8.70. At the week-end a spread of $6.60–$7.25 took the bulk of desirable 300-lb. to 375-lb. packing sows with some extremely heavy and rough sows cashing downward to $6.25. The week's closing decline left light and butcher hogs weak to 15¢ lower than a week earlier, packing hogs and underweight lights mostly 15¢–30¢ lower.

Demand for pigs failed to equal the supply and offerings met a slow outlet and lower prices during most of the week, a decline of 25¢–50¢ generally measuring the loss. At the week end bulk of desirable killing pigs cleared at $8–$8.25.

Sheep.—A 25¢–40¢ decline on fat, native lambs and a downturn of 10¢–15¢ on fat westerns brought the closing top at Chicago down to $12.90. That price was paid by shippers and contrasted with $13.25 paid for choice trimmed natives by city butchers a week earlier. Fluctuations during the week were slight, but the market generally worked progressively lower with prices at the largest Missouri River markets generally higher than at Chicago. Choice, fat, Utah and Colorado lambs sold upward to $13.30 at Kansas City. At Chicago the high mark was $13 paid for natives, western lambs for slaughter stopping at $12.90. At that market the bulk of the natives sold at $12.25–$12.75 during the week with a majority of the westerns going to killers at $12.65–$12.90. Fat sheep sold largely at 25¢ off.

The attitude of finishers was to regard declines on fat kinds as temporary and to buy feeder lambs with the same urgency that has been apparent for several weeks and at firm to 25¢ higher prices. Choice, 53-lb. Nevada lambs and other slightly heavier feeders brought $13 at Chicago. Bulk of the 61-lb. to 68-lb. feeder lambs went to the country at $12.50–$12.90, with heavier kinds downward to $11.50. Good grass yearlings sold for slaughter at $10.50. Feeding yearlings sold on country account upward to $10 and western feeding ewes at $5.25–$5.50. The decline in fat ewes affected prices of breeding ewes adversely, especially in the face of an abatement in the demand for the latter. Good western yearling breeding ewes, however, sold upward to $11 at Chicago, where bulk of the native full-mouthed kinds moved rather slowly at $5–$7, according to weight and age. Handy-weight mixed 2 and 4 year old native breeding ewes sold largely at $7.50–$8.50.

Grain

PRICES LOWER ON MONTH-END SELLING AND LACK OF DEMAND

Prospect of Big Canadian Spring Wheat Crop Also a Depressing Factor—Small Export Buying.

Lack of demand and end-of-month selling weakened the grain market during the week ending Sept. 2. Private crop estimates which placed the Canadian spring wheat crop at 9,000,000 to 12,000,000 bus. above the record crop of 1915 were also a depressing factor.

Only a small amount of export buying was reported but there was a good amount of pressure to sell hedges in the Northwest where receipts were increasing. Strike news appeared to receive but little attention and trading was mostly local with traders evening up for the holiday on Monday.

Although corn prices showed slight declines, largely in sympathy with the weak wheat market, the general market situation was firmer. Private crop reporters claimed that present prospects indicated a production almost 200,000,000 bus. below the August forecast of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. December future prices on Saturday were ¼¢ higher than at the close of the previous week.

HIGH-GRADE WHEAT IN DEMAND.

Good milling wheat was in good demand at the principal markets practically throughout the week. At Chicago both mills and elevator interests bought freely and premiums over the future prices were advanced 1¢–1½¢ per bu. Toward the last of the week, however, the demand fell off because of the approaching holiday and the expected increase in receipts on Tuesday. Exporters also bought fair amounts of cash wheat but foreign demand was not large. Receipts were 1,161 cars compared with 1,764 cars for the previous week.

Receipts of wheat at Minneapolis amounted to 2,795 cars for the week which was a gain of 272 cars over the receipts of the previous week. There was a good milling demand, however, and premiums for cash wheat were well maintained over the future prices. The principal demand was for the high gluten dark northern wheat which constituted less than one-half of the arrivals.

Choice cars of No. 1 Dark Northern sold at 18¢–26¢ over the September future quotations, while the grades containing softer wheat and those containing foreign material sold at about 7¢–10¢ over the September future. The flour trade was reported good. The granting of a six months' moratorium to Germany strengthened the market somewhat the last of the week, but the heavy movement of Canadian wheat into export channels was a weakening factor.

In the winter wheat markets, including St. Louis and Cincinnati, there was a good milling demand for all wheat of high quality. At St. Louis, however, a scarcity of choice grades rather than an urgent demand sustained prices. Cars with a high-moisture content or light test weight sold slowly at material discounts in prices. Wheat prices tended downward throughout the week at Kansas City, notwithstanding the lighter movement from the Southwest.

Receipts totaled only 1,410 cars, but very little increase in receipts is expected until a settlement of the strike situation is made. There was very little export inquiry. The principal buying was for the account of exporters at the Gulf, who were said to have previously sold short. Bids for the first half of September loading at the Gulf were 12½¢ over Chicago December prices f. o. b. vessel.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets Week Ending Friday, September 1, 1922.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Drk. Nor. Spg.	No. 1	122¼	123	122½	121½	120¼	121¼
Northern Spg.	No. 1	112½	109	118¼	106	108¾	.....
Hard Winter	No. 1	106	107	106⅜	105	104¼	104½
	No. 2	105½	106¾	106¼	104¼	104¼	103½
	No. 3	.....	106	105½	103	102½	.....
Yel. Hrd. Wir.	No. 1	104	105½	.....	103½	.....	102¼
	No. 2	103½	105	104½	103	102½	102
	No. 3	103	104½	103½	102¼	101¾	101
Red Winter	No. 2	104½	.....	105½	.....	.....	.....
	No. 3	103¾	105	103¾	104¼	.....	103½
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Drk. Nor. Spg.	No. 1	118	116	117	118	119	119
	No. 2	113	111	109	110	109	110
	No. 3	111	105	107	109	104	108
Northern Spg.	No. 1	109	108	108	108	107	109
	No. 2	106	105	105	104	105	104
	No. 3	104	103	101	101	100	101
KANSAS CITY.							
Drk. Hrd. Wir.	No. 1	110	.....	.....	104	104	.....
	No. 2	112½	112⅜	110⅝	104⅜	107⅞	109⅞
	No. 3	113¾	114⅜	109¾	106¾	108¾	110
Hard Winter	No. 1	109	106	108	102	101⅝	102
	No. 2	106⅜	105¾	107¼	102⅜	101½	105¼
	No. 3	106	105¾	103⅝	102⅝	102⅛	103⅜
Yel. Hrd. Wir.	No. 3	96	97¾	98	96	96	97½
Red Winter	No. 3	99	98⅜	99¾	99¼	100½	101
OMAHA.							
Drk. Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	111¾	111	108⅝	112	109	[1]111½
	No. 3	112⅝	113	111⅝	110¼	110½	[1]111
Hard Winter	No. 1	.....	103½	101	99½	97	[1]97½
	No. 2	100⅝	101½	100¼	98¼	96¼	[1]97
	No. 3	101½	101⅜	102¼	100¾	100¾	[1]95
Yel. Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	96	97	.....	95	.....	[1]94
	No. 3	94⅜	96	.....	94	.....	.....
ST. LOUIS.							
Red Winter	No. 2	109½	109¼	110	108¼	108¾	110½
	No. 3	104¾	106½	106½	105¼	105½	105¼

CORN.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
White	No. 2	62¾	62¾	62¼	61	61¼	63
	No. 3	62¼	62¼	61¾	60¾	61¼	62½
Yellow	No. 1	.....	63	62¾	61¼	61¾	63¼
	No. 2	63¼	63	62½	61½	61¾	63¼
	No. 3	62¾	62½	62¼	61	61	62½
Mixed	No. 1	.....	62½	62½	61	61½	62¾
	No. 2	62¾	62½	62	61	61½	62½
	No. 3	62¼	62¼	61⅝	60½	61	62
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Yellow	No. 1	57¾	57¾	57¼	.....	56¾	57¼
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 2	55½	55½	55½	.....	55¼	.....
Yellow	No. 2	62	61	59	58½	59	60
Mixed	No. 2	55½	55⅜	55	54¾	.....	56
OMAHA.							
White	No. 1	53⅝	52⅜	51⅞	.....	.....	.....
	No. 2	53½	52⅝	52	51½	51½	[1]52¾
	No. 3	.....	52½	51½	.....	.....	[1]52½
Yellow	No. 1	55½	55	.....	53⅜	.....	.....
	No. 2	55½	55	54⅜	53⅜	54	[1]54¼
	No. 3	55	54½	53¾	53⅜	.....	.....
Mixed	No. 1	.....	52½	.....	51	51½	.....
	No. 2	53½	52½	52	51⅜	51½	[1]53¾
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 1	62	61	61	60½	60	.....
	No. 2	.....	61	60½	60	60	61
Yellow	No. 1	.....	62	61½	61	60¾	61½
	No. 2	62½	61½	61	60½	60½	61½
	No. 3	62	61¼	60½	60	60	61

OATS.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
White	No. 1	.....	35¾	35¼	35	35¼	.....
	No. 2	34¾	34½	34½	34½	34½	35¼
	No. 3	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	34
MINNEAPOLIS.							
White	No. 2	32¼	31½	31¾	32	31½	31¾
	No. 3	30¼	30	30½	30	29½	30
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 2	.....	34½	34½	.....	.....	.....
	No. 3	.....	34	34⅛	.....	34¼	.....
OMAHA.							
White	No. 3	31½	31½	31¼	31	31	[1]31¾
	No. 4	31⅛	30⅞	30½	30½	30½	[1]31¼
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 2	35½	35⅜	35½	35	36	37½
	No. 3	34½	34¾	34¾	34½	34½	35½

RYE.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
No. 2		.....	70¼	69¾	68½	68½	68¾
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Western	No. 2	65¾	65½	64¼	63½	63¾	64

[1] Nominal.

New York reported a larger trade in hard wheat for export as the market declined. However, it was difficult to place large amounts, as Germany was practically out of the market and English buyers were not disposed to purchase heavily.

Primary receipts for the week were 12,031,000 bus., compared with 11,596,000 bus. for the previous week. The visible supply was 27,349,000 bus.

Cash corn prices were held steady by good buying both by domestic agencies and by exporters. At Chicago corn-products manufacturing companies as well as elevators and exporters were in the market and prices closed strong at premiums of about ¼¢ over the September price for the week. Receipts showed a large increase over those of the previous week and totaled 2,407 cars, of which 1,216 graded Nos. 1 and 2. At St. Louis the receipts of 581 cars were largely disposed of to the shipping trade and it was stated that a part of this was destined for export.

Primary receipts of corn were estimated at 6,992,000 bus., compared with 5,162,000 bus. for the previous week and 8,820,000 bus. for the corresponding time last year. The visible supply at the end of the week was 7,314,000 bus.

Country offerings of oats were extremely light at practically all the important markets. At Chicago the offerings the latter half of the week were scarcely sufficient to supply the excellent demand. Heavyweight oats were in best demand, as a large percentage of the receipts, principally from Iowa, were lightweight oats. Cereal manufacturers were urgent buyers of the better grades. Abnormally dry weather in the Southwest caused a better demand for both corn and oats at Kansas City, but receipts were not large, totaling only 104 cars of corn and 98 cars of oats. Texas dealers were good buyers of both grains.

Primary receipts of oats were estimated at 5,004,000 bus., compared with 6,134,000 bus. for the previous week. The visible supply was 38,355,000 bus.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF GRAIN FUTURES.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thu.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Wheat	Sept.	101⅞	103⅜	102	101	99⅞	160
	Dec.	103½	104⅜	102¾	101¾	101¼	102
Corn	Sept.	60½	60⅝	59⅜	59⅛	59¼	60⅜
	Dec.	55⅜	55½	54	54⅛	54¾	55⅞
Oats	Sept.	31¾	32½	32	31⅞	31⅜	32⅜
	Dec.	33⅜	33⅞	33¾	33⅜	33⅜	33⅝
KANSAS CITY.							
Wheat	Sept.	95½	97	95½	94	93	94
	Dec.	95⅝	97⅛	95⅜	94⅜	93¾	94¾
Corn	Sept.	51⅜	51½	50½	49¾	49⅞	51⅞
	Dec.	49¾	50	48⅝	48⅛	49	50⅜
Oats	Sept.	30¾	30½	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	31⅛
	Dec.	33¼	32⅞	32¾	32¾	32⅜	33½

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Wheat Inspected Out Under American Grades Only, Flour Not Included.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending Sept. 2, 1922:					
Atlantic ports [1]	5,038	1,307	215	217	1,872
Gulf ports [2]	3,902	209	3	.....	.....
Pacific ports [3]	651	9	.....	154	.....
Total	9,591	1,525	218	371	1,872
Previous week	8,181	993	182	1,123	861
Corresponding week last year	10,394	403	8	2,399	316
Total July 1 to Sept. 2, 1922	41,933	12,128	4,433	5,788	6,144
Corresponding period last year	63,982	4,985	316	7,410	1,734

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Portland, Oreg., Tacoma, Astoria, and San Francisco.

Cotton

NUMEROUS INFLUENCES CAUSE PRICES TO FLUCTUATE WIDELY

Cotton Crop Estimate Proves Less Bullish Than Anticipated—Prices Show Net Advances

Cotton prices continued to fluctuate widely during the week ending Sept. 2, the most radical changes occurring on Friday, the day on which the crop condition report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture was issued. The advance of nearly 1¢ per lb. in prices for future contracts which occurred on the morning of Sept. 1 before the issuance of the condition report was attributed chiefly to firmness in the Liverpool market, increased activity in the domestic goods market, renewed hope of an early adjustment of the domestic labor situation, and the expectation of a bullish condition report.

However, it seems that many had anticipated a more bullish report than the figures showed, and shortly after its issuance prices fell sharply, dropping below the previous day's close. Later in the day prices advanced sharply again but the closing prices were about 50 points lower than Thursday's close. The department's report in detail is given elsewhere in this issue.

NET ADVANCES SHOWN.

Earlier in the week and up to the close of Thursday prices had advanced about ½¢ per lb. above the previous week's close. During that time the market came under conflicting influences. There were numerous reports of serious deterioration of the growing crop due to continued drought and excessive heat in the Southwest and increasing boll-weevil and other insect damage in other sections of the cotton belt. The unsettled foreign political and financial conditions together with the domestic labor situation were the principal depressing influences.

Closing prices on Friday (Saturday was a holiday) were a little higher than those of the previous week, the average quoted price for spot cotton in the 10 principal spot markets of the South being 6 points higher and October future contracts at New York 1 point higher.

Closing Future Prices for September 1 and for the Corresponding Days in 1921 and 1920.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1922	1921	1920	1922	1921	1920
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
October	21.94	17.88	26.35	21.45	17.49	24.76
December	22.20	18.20	24.65	21.53	17.85	23.65
January	22.09	18.23	23.65	21.60	17.88	23.24
March	22.15	18.45	23.30	21.59	18.05	22.90
May	22.05	18.50	23.15	21.55	18.10	22.60

Exports of American Cotton from August 1 to September 1.

[Information from commercial sources.]

To—	1922	1921	1913 [1]
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Great Britain	60,800	59,478	53,678
France	33,453	40,485	8,234
Germany	36,115	108,449	40,066
Italy	21,490	22,861	11,939
Japan	34,912	103,757	1,000
China	1,399	34,175	.....
Spain	15,147	19,488	9,075
Belgium	5,482	13,524	8,998
Other countries	9,724	15,190	6,273
Total	218,522	417,407	139,263

[1] Exports for 1913 are for the period Aug. 1 to Aug. 29.

Exports for the week ending Sept. 1 amounted to 84,468 bales, compared with 25,025 bales the previous week, 109,921 bales for the corresponding week in 1921, and 59,622 bales for the week ending Aug. 29, 1913.

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Sept. 1, the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, and average differences and prices for the corresponding days in 1921 and 1920, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Sept. 2, in each of the markets, as reported by the cotton exchanges.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average Sept. 1, 1922.	Average Sept. 2, 1921.	Average Sept. 3, 1920
White standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	200	125	125	163	225	200	175	150	175	175	171	208	370
Strict Good Middling	150	100	100	125	150	150	125	125	125	150	130	158	300
Good Middling	100	75	75	88	100	100	75	75	75	100	86	98	230
Strict Middling	50	38	50	50	50	75	50	50	50	50	51	50	125
Middling	21.75	21.75	21.66	21.00	22.50	21.75	21.15	21.75	21.90	21.75	21.70	17.04	28.98
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	50	37	50	50	50	50	75	75	75	50	56	75	318
Low Middling	100	100	100	125	125	125	150	150	150	125	125	188	848
Strict Good Ordinary[2]	175	175	150	200	225	225	250	250	250	225	213	300	1,233
Good Ordinary[2]	250	275	200	275	325	325	350	350	350	325	303	403	1,515
Yellow Tinged:													
Good Middling	Even	Even	Even	Even	Even	[3] 25	Even	Even	Even	Even	[3] 3	50	205
Strict Middling	50	37	50	75	50	50	75	50	50	50	54	140	335
Middling [2]	100	100	150	175	150	150	175	175	175	200	155	238	505
Strict Low Middling[2]	175	175	225	250	225	225	250	250	250	250	228	345	758
Low Middling[2]	275	275	300	325	325	300	325	325	325	325	310	448	1,128
Yellow Stained:													
Good Middling	100	100	100	125	125	125	150	150	150	125	125	220	473
Strict Middling [2]	200	175	200	200	225	200	250	250	225	250	218	310	633
Middling [2]	275	300	300	275	275	275	350	350	325	300	303	415	835
Blue Stained:													
Good Middling[2]	150	100	150	150	100	125	175	150	150	125	138	268	593
Strict Middling [2]	225	200	225	225	150	225	250	225	225	175	213	358	743
Middling [2]	300	300	300	300	200	325	325	300	300	300	295	450	920
Sales for week, bales	104	469	1,503	1,652	1,200	1,3[illegible]7	30,658	31,541	5,211	1,646	[4] 75,371	[4] 94,799	.....

[1] The differences are stated in terms of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] On.

[4] Total sales. Sales from Aug. 1 to Sept. 2 amounted to 247,005 bales, compared with 352,243 bales during the corresponding period in 1921.

Daily Closing Quotations for Middling Spot Cotton at 10 Spot Markets, Week Ending September 2, 1922.

Market.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Norfolk	21.88	22.38	22.38	22.25	21.75	(1)
Augusta	22.00	22.38	22.31	22.25	21.75	(1)
Savannah	22.00	22.32	22.25	22.13	21.66	(1)
Montgomery	21.25	21.63	21.63	21.63	21.00	21.00
New Orleans	21.75	22.00	22.00	22.00	21.75	(1)
Memphis	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.50
Little Rock	21.50	21.75	21.75	21.75	21.75	(1)
Dallas	21.50	21.80	21.70	21.70	21.15	(1)
Houston	22.10	22.40	22.40	22.25	21.75	(1)
Galveston	22.20	22.50	22.50	22.40	21.90	(1)
Average	21.87	22.17	22.14	22.09	21.70	(1)

[1] Holiday.

Premium Staple Cotton.

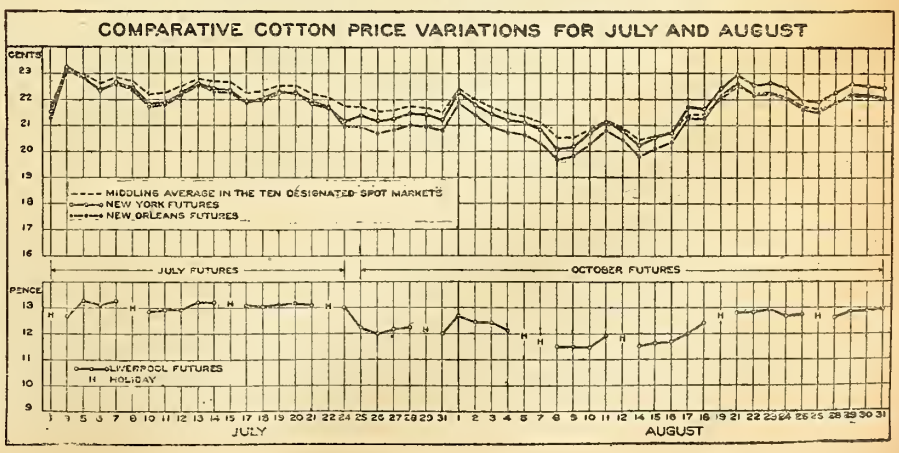
A fair demand for premium staple cotton was reported at New Orleans and a limited demand at Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets during the week were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 ins	23
Middling, 1 3/16 ins	23½
Middling, spotted, 1 1/16 ins	22½
Low Middling to Strict Low Middling, blue stains, 1⅛ ins	20
Strict Low Middling to Middling, 1⅛ to 1 3/16 ins	24
No. 2, Pima (American-Egyptian), 1⅜ ins	34½
Memphis:	
Strict Low Middling, 1 1/16 ins	23
Middling, 1 1/16 ins	24
Strict Middling, full 1⅛ ins	30
Middling, full 1 3/16 ins	32

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple cotton at 21¾¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 22½¢ at Memphis on Sept. 1, 1922, and 17¢ per lb. at both New Orleans and Memphis on Sept. 3, 1921:

Lengths.	New Orleans.		Memphis.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921
	Points.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins	150	100	150	50
1⅛ ins	375	400	300	350
1 3/16 ins	550	700	600	700
1¼ ins	800	1,000	.....	1,000

Quotations reported on Sept. 1 for Pima American-Egyptian cotton f. o. b. New England mill points were as follows: No. 1 grade, 39¢ per lb.; No. 2, 37¢; No. 3, 35½¢. A year ago Pima cotton on the same terms was quoted at 35¢ per lb. for No. 2 and No. 3 grades.



Crop Reports

COTTON CROP CONDITION.

(Concluded from front page.)

the boll weevil. Prolonged drought and high temperature have been prominent causes of the decline in condition in Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, and particularly in Texas.

An abandonment of 367,000 acres of cotton from June 25 to Aug. 25, or 1.1% of the acreage under cultivation on the former date, was estimated by the department on Sept. 1. Since the regular condition report for Aug. 25 is affected by acreage abandonment, no additional deduction on account of abandonment need be made from the forecast of 10,575,000 bales based on the Aug. 25 condition figure and the acreage in cultivation on June 25. Details of acreage abandonment by States are shown in Table 2.

Table 2.—Cotton Acreage Abandoned June 25 to Aug. 25.

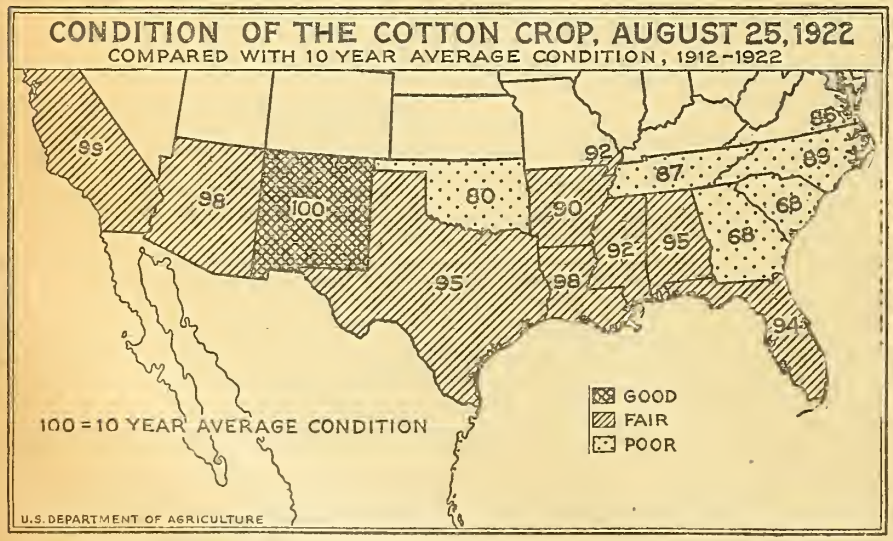
State.	In cultivation June 25, 1922.	Abandoned June 25 to Aug. 25.		Remaining in cultivation on Aug. 25.
	Acres.	*Per cent*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Virginia	51,000	4.0	2,000	49,000
North Carolina	1,601,000	0.9	14,000	1,587,000
South Carolina	2,230,000	1.5	33,000	2,197,000
Georgia	4,129,000	3.0	124,000	4,005,000
Florida	122,000	3.0	4,000	118,000
Alabama	2,995,000	0.4	12,000	2,983,000
Mississippi	3,200,000	0.7	22,000	3,178,000
Louisiana	1,311,000	1.8	24,000	1,287,000
Texas	12,312,000	0.5	62,000	12,250,000
Arkansas	2,853,000	0.7	20,000	2,833,000
Tennessee	819,000	0.6	5,000	814,000
Missouri	156,000	0.3	0	156,000
Oklahoma	2,840,000	1.5	43,000	2,797,000
California [1]	210,000	0	0	210,000
Arizona	105,000	0	0	105,000
New Mexico	46,000	5.0	2,000	44,000
United States [1]	34,852,000	1.1	367,000	34,485,000

[1] Lower California (about 128,000 acres) included in California figures, but excluded from United States total.

TABLE 1.—CONDITION OF THE COTTON CROP ON AUGUST 25 AND FORECAST OF PRODUCTION, WITH COMPARISONS.

State.	Condition. (100=normal.)						Production.	
	Aug. 25.		July 25, 1922.	Aug. 25, 1922.	Change July 25 to Aug. 25.		Final, 1921.	Forecast Aug. 25, 1922.
	1912-1921 av.	1921.			1912-1921 av.	1922.		
							1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*
Virginia	79	63	80	68	−2	−12	16	23
North Carolina	73	62	78	65	−4	−13	776	750
South Carolina	68	50	60	46	−5	−14	755	687
Georgia	65	41	54	44	−6	−10	787	968
Florida	64	59	65	60	−7	−5	11	24
Alabama	63	53	70	60	−6	−10	580	826
Mississippi	65	57	74	60	−7	−14	813	1,003
Louisiana	61	45	70	60	−9	−10	279	414
Texas	62	42	72	59	−10	−13	2,198	3,644
Arkansas	70	63	81	63	−6	−18	797	969
Tennessee	75	74	85	65	−3	−20	302	278
Missouri	76	78	90	70	−4	−20	70	76
Oklahoma	66	48	75	53	−11	−22	481	786
California	92	83	95	91	−3	−4	34	[1] 130
Arizona	[2] 89	85	86	87	[2] −1	+1	45	55
New Mexico	.....	85	85	85	.....	0	9	21
United States	65.3	49.3	70.8	57.0	−7.7	−13.8	7,954	[1] 10,575

[1] Lower California (about 79,000 bales) included in California figures, but excluded from United States total.
[2] Five-year average.



Of the average potato production for the State Idaho ships 71% as carlots and Colorado 66%. Other main crop States range from 54% for Maine down to less than 1% for Massachusetts, Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and West Virginia.

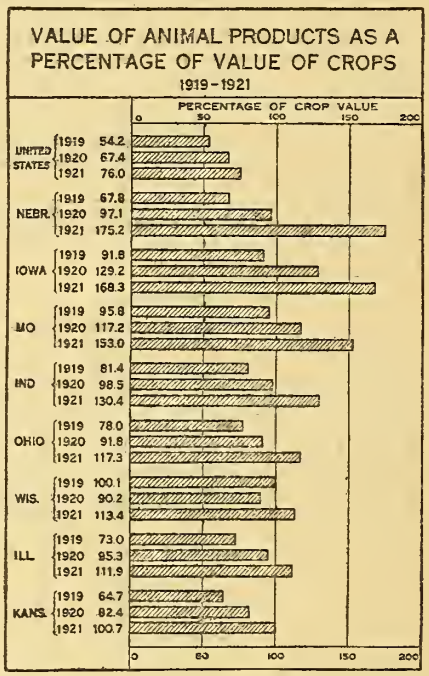
The carlot movement of cantaloupes to the end of August was about 2,000 cars ahead of the corresponding period last season owing chiefly to the heavy shipments from California. Colorado usually becomes the main shipping State in September.

VALUE OF ANIMAL PRODUCTS GAINS ON CROPS SINCE 1919

Relative Value of Animal Products Reaches 76 Per Cent—Prewar Value 59.7 Per Cent.

Under normal price conditions of 1911–1913 the value of animal products of the farm, including animals raised, was 59.7% of the value of crops. By 1916 this value had decreased to 48.1% and by 1917, the first year of this country's participation in the war, to 43.4%. Thereafter the ratio of the value of animal products to crops increased to 56.9% in 1918, receded to 54.2% in 1919, increased to 67.4% in 1920, and to 76.0% in 1921.

As the value of animal products decreased between 1911–1913 and 1917 relative to the value of crops, the value of crops in terms of animal products relatively increased from 167.4% in 1911–1913 to 230.3% in 1917.



The reason for these opposite tendencies was that prices of crops increased under war conditions, before the United States became a participant, in a greater degree than the prices of animal products.

After 1917 crops, relative to animal products, lost in total value and in 1918 and 1919 were but little above their prewar relative position. In 1920 the precipitate decline in the prices of crops gave to crop value the abnormally low position of 148.3% relative to value of animal products, because the prices of animal products were not so sensitive to the deflation movement as were the prices of crops. The prices of primary products, such as crops, are usually more sensitive to general influences than are the prices of secondary products, such as animal prodcts which depend on crops for their production.

The relative position of crop values declined in 1921 to 131.6% of the value of animal products, the lowest point in the record of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which extends back to 1897.

The crop year beginning in 1919 included the peak of the price inflation movement, which extended into the calendar year 1920. From 1914 to and including the crop year 1919, the value of animal products relative

to the value of crops fell, yet even in 1919 the value of the animal products of the farm was greater than the value of the crop in 6 States—Vermont, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Montana, Wyoming, and Nevada—all dairy or meat-producing States. In 1920 the list became New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Iowa, Missouri, Wyoming, and Nevada. The crop price decline, or largely corn price decline, had shifted Iowa nd Missouri to the States with a preponderance of value of animal products.

By 1921 crop prices had fallen so much more, relatively, than the prices of animal products that the list was expanded to 11 States by the addition of prominent crop-producing States and these 11 States were Rhode Island, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Wyoming, and Nevada.

The change in Iowa's relative position from 1919 to 1921 is notable. In 1919 its crop value was $811,200,000 and the value of its animal products $745,000,000, but in 1921 the crop value had fallen to $282,600,000 while the value of animal products had fallen to $475,700,000. Relative values of crops and animal products in Iowa shifted from an excess crop value of $66,200,000 in 1919 to an excess value of animal products of $193,100,000 in 1921.

The value of animal products as a percentage of the value of crops in Iowa increased from 91.8% in 1919 to 129.2% in 1920 and to 168.3% in 1921, whereas in the United States the movement was from 54.2% in 1919 to 67.4% in 1920 and to 76.0% in 1921.

Computations similar to these have been made for 8 prominent crop-producing States, the value of whose animal products on farms exceeded the crop value in 1921. The results of the computations for the 8 States and for the United States are given in the accompanying graph.

New Publications Issued.

The following publications were issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture during the week ending Sept. 5, 1922. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the Chief of the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, as long as the department's supply lasts.

After the department's supply is exhausted, publications can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to the Department of Agriculture.

The Detection of Hypochlorites and Chloramins in Milk and Cream. By Philip Rupp, Dairy Chemist, Dairy Division, Bureau of Animal Industry. Pp. 5. Aug. 30, 1922. (Department Bulletin 1114.) Price, 5¢.

Description of a test which will detect the presence of hypochlorites and chloramins in milk and cream.

Some Experiments with a Boric-Acid Canning Powder. By Ruth B. Edmondson, Assistant Mycologist, and Charles Thom, Mycologist in Charge, Microbiological Laboratory, Bureau of Chemistry, and L. Giltner, Veterinary Inspector, Bureau of Animal Industry. Pp. 12. August, 1922. (Department Circular 237.) Price, 5¢.

Laws Relating to Fur Animals, 1922. By George A. Lawyer, Chief United States Game Warden, and Frank L. Earnshaw, Assistant, Interstate Commerce in Game, Division of Enforcement of the Migratory Bird Treaty and Lacey Acts, Bureau of Biological Survey. Pp. 30. August, 1922. (Farmers' Bulletin 1293.) Price, 5¢.

Oleoresin Production: A Microscopic Study of the Effects Produced on the Woody Tissues of Southern Pines by Different Methods of Turpentining. By Eloise Gerry, Microscopist, Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis. Pp. 46, pls. 7. Contribution from the Forest Service. Aug. 21, 1922. (Department Bulletin 1064.) Price, 20¢.

Foreign Markets

WORLD WHEAT PRODUCTION MAY BE 3,019,526,000 BUSHELS

Production 40,000,000 Bushels Less Than Last Year—Decreases in European Countries.

World production of wheat this year, excluding Russia and Mexico, is estimated at 3,019,526,000 bus. by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, based on actual estimates from reporting countries and estimates based on condition reports. Production in 1921 was 3,059,596,000 bus., and the prewar (1909–13) average was 2,890,353,000 bus.

Decreases occur in nearly all European countries. Total European production is estimated at 1,100,991,000 bus. compared with 1,238,256,000 bus. in 1921, and a prewar average of 1,275,157,000 bus. British India and Japan will have 392,847,000 bus. compared with 282,094,000 bus. last year, and 375,827,000 bus. the prewar average.

AMERICAN PRODUCTION INCREASES.

Both Canada and the United States show increased production over last year with a combined estimated outturn of 1,125,968,000 bus. compared with 1,095,751,000 bus. in 1921, and 883,810,000 bus., the 1909–13 prewar average.

Russia reports favorable crop conditions and according to reports from all sources will be able to feed herself this year. Last year Russia imported wheat. Production figures for Mexico are not available, but last year 5,089,000 bus. were produced according to an unofficial estimate, compared with a 1909–13 average of 9,995,000 bus. For Africa a total production of 57,587,000 bus. is estimated, compared with 81,398,000 bus. in 1921 and with a prewar 1909–13 average of 73,134,000 bus.

Total production in the Northern Hemisphere according to actual estimates from reporting countries will be 2,200,650,000 bus. compared with 2,143,979,000 bus. in 1921 and with 2,020,276,000 the prewar average. Estimates made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture based on condition reports bring this total up to 2,677,393,000 bus., compared with 2,697,499,000 bus. in 1921 and with a prewar average of 2,607,928,000 bus. Total production in the Southern Hemisphere for the last harvest season is estimated at 342,133,000 bus. compared with 362,097,000 bus. in 1921, and with 282,425,000 bus., the 1909–13 prewar average. The acreage of the growing crop in Argentina is estimated to be larger than that of the crop just harvested.

ESTIMATED WORLD WHEAT PRODUCTION.

	Average, 1909–13.[1]	1921	1922
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*
Canada	197,119	300,858	320,968
United States	686,691	794,893	805,000
Total North America[2]	883,810	1,095,751	1,125,968
Belgium	14,583	14,495	[3] 10,200
Bulgaria	[4] 43,725	42,622	38,600
Finland	129	[3] 280	[3] 296
Greece	7,200	11,170	[5] 9,600
Hungary	[4] 156,523	[3] 52,715	43,100
Italy	183,260	192,836	162,400
Poland	[4] 23,343	37,409	[3] 44,400
Rumania	[4] 86,679	99,850	101,400
Spain	130,446	145,150	[3] 125,900
Switzerland	3,314	3,576	2,363
England and Wales	57,528	69,776	63,000
Serbia	[4] 14,775	.....	.....
Yugoslavia	.....	[3] 51,868	[5] 60,000
Other European countries[6]	553,652	516,509	439,732
Total Europe[7]	1,275,157	1,238,256	1,100,991
British India	350,736	255,173	366,352
Japan	25,091	[3] 26,921	[3] 26,495
Total Asia[7 8]	375,827	282,094	392,847
Algeria	33,071	[3] 33,764	17,269
Tunis	6,063	[3] 10,623	[3] 3,307
Egypt	34,000	[3] 37,011	[9] 37,011
Total North Africa[10]	73,134	81,398	57,587
Total Northern Hemisphere:[7]			
Based on actual estimates	2,020,276	2,143,979	2,200,650
Based on condition reports and interpolations	587,152	553,520	476,743
Grand total	2,607,928	2,697,499	2,677,393
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.			
Argentina	157,347	169,756	154,875
Chile	20,316	25,180	23,661
Uruguay	7,314	7,768	12,126
Union of South Africa	4,620	8,105	8,689
Australia	84,943	144,416	[11] 132,282
New Zealand	7,885	6,872	[11] 10,500
Total Southern Hemisphere	282,425	362,097	342,133
Estimated world total.[2,7]	2,890,353	3,059,596	3,019,526

[1] Five-year average, except in a few cases where statistics were not available.
[2] Excluding Mexico.
[3] International Institute July, 1922.
[4] Old boundaries.
[5] Private estimate.
[6] Actual production figures for the 1909–1913 average and for 1921, with estimated production for 1922 based upon condition reports or interpolations from last year. Countries included are: Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Scotland, and Ireland.
[7] Russia excluded.
[8] No reports from China available.
[9] 1921 production figure interpolated as approximate estimate of 1922 production.
[10] No figures are available for Morocco for 1909–1913; the estimated production as given by the International Institute for 1921 is 17,466,000 bus., and for 1922, 9,553,000 bus.
[11] Estimate quoted by commercial firm or trade paper.

EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR DURING JULY, 1921 AND 1922.

[Data from Department of Commerce.]

Exported to—	Wheat.		Wheat flour.		Total wheat and wheat flour.	
	July, 1921.	July, 1922.	July, 1921.	July, 1922.	July, 1921.	July, 1922.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Belgium	1,453,110	1,861,004	57,746	3,322	1,712,967	1,875,953
Canada	3,628,958	3,568,681	8,199	3,057	3,665,854	3,582,437
Cuba	60	2,400	78,976	66,744	355,452	302,748
France	512,000	557,052	4,580	111	532,610	557,552
Germany	4,293,067	338,515	104,395	14,395	4,762,845	403,293
Hongkong	.....	.....	14,775	54,062	66,488	243,279
Italy	4,267,182	3,495,652	10,024	.....	4,312,290	3,495,652
Netherlands	2,691,755	2,177,070	207,137	67,480	3,623,871	2,480,730
United Kingdom	6,360,068	2,407,752	334,676	103,599	7,866,110	2,873,948
All other countries	1,636,094	544,722	417,511	608,296	3,514,893	3,282,053
Total	24,842,294	14,952,848	1,238,019	921,066	30,413,380	19,097,645

Weather

HEAT AND DROUGHT IN GREAT PLAINS STILL DAMAGE CROPS

Late Corn and Cotton Unfavorably Affected—Plowing Delayed—Harvesting Progressing.

There was sufficient moisture during the week ending Sept. 5, to benefit pastures, meadows, and late field and garden crops in the Northeast, in many central-northern, and most Rocky Mountain and Northwest States. Excessive rain fell in the immediate vicinity of Washington, D. C., and there was some local hail damage in Maryland and southeastern Pennsylvania and parts of North Dakota and Idaho. Local torrential showers occurred on the desert in Arizona damaging bridges, highways, and irrigation canals; there was some road damage in Nevada also. Drought conditions continued throughout most of the Great Plains, where all crops were unfavorably affected. Rain was needed in most of the South also.

The temperature was above the normal in nearly all districts with unusually high temperatures in the central Great Plains region. Corn ripened too rapidly with the hot and dry weather in this region, but otherwise the temperature conditions were mostly favorable. Light frosts occurred in the higher valleys in Idaho.

Conditions were very favorable for harvesting, but plowing and seeding were much delayed throughout the Great Plains and some Central and Southern States.

FAVORABLE FOR THRESHING.

Small grains.—The weather was generally favorable for threshing small grains in the Northern and Northwestern States, and this work made good progress. The harvesting of spring wheat had been nearly completed in the late Northwestern districts and the threshing of this crop was well advanced. Buckwheat did well in the Northeastern States, and the crop was nearly ready for harvest in Pennsylvania. Flax harvest was practically completed in North Dakota and some threshing was done, with mostly satisfactory yields. Rice was heading nicely in California, and harvest was well under way in the central Gulf States, with favorable weather conditions.

The drought in the upper Ohio Valley was relieved by generous rainfall, which greatly improved the soil condition for preparation for wheat seeding, particularly in Ohio, West Virginia, and northeastern Kentucky. There was some improvement also in other Ohio Valley States, but more rain was needed.

The increased moisture in southern Michigan put the soil in good condition there, and plowing made mostly fair progress in the extreme lower Missouri Valley. It continued dry, however, throughout nearly the whole of the Great Plains area, with the soil too dry and hard to work. Some wheat was seeded in extreme western Kansas, and this work progressed in Montana, where generally well-distributed showers were favorable.

Corn.—Late corn continued to deteriorate in most of the Great Plains region and from the central Mississippi Valley southward where hot and mostly rainless weather prevailed. The rain came too late for some upland corn in eastern Missouri, and the crop was firing in many places in northern Illinois.

Very little growth was made during the week in western Kentucky where the condition of the late crop was poor. The stand was uneven in Tennessee where it varied from poor to excellent with some hardening and some just in silk. Late corn was badly injured in most parts of Arkansas.

Rain was needed for late corn in most southeastern districts. The growth was excellent in central, eastern, and northeastern Indiana, and the crop was maturing nicely in most districts of Ohio. The weather conditions were favorable for ripening in practically all sections, and were ideal for harvesting in the Southwest.

Much of the crop was beyond danger from frost in South Dakota and considerable was safe in northern Iowa where the crop was practically all dented. Cutting and silo filling were general in the upper Lake States. The canning of sweet corn was under way in New England and Maryland.

CONTINUED BAD FOR COTTON.

Cotton.—Cotton generally continued to deteriorate or make only poor progress, although very good advance was reported from a few localities. The temperature averaged near normal in the extreme eastern portion of the belt, but it was warm in the central and western portions, excessively so in the northwestern. Light to moderate rains fell in many eastern localities, but the drought continued and was intensified in the western cotton-growing States.

Showers, mostly light, were received at only about one-sixth of the reporting stations in Texas and continued deterioration was reported from most of that State, although progress was very good where local rains fell. Deterioration continued also in central and western Oklahoma and in Arkansas, except in the northeastern portion of the latter State, where showers brought some relief. Conditions continued unsatisfactory in Mississippi and there was much complaint of premature opening in Alabama.

Cotton was rather benefited by the dry weather in Georgia, but its condition continued very poor, with much complaint of weevil damage and premature opening. Practically no new fruit was put on in South Carolina, where the condition of the crop was poor and slowly becoming worse. There was no material change in Tennessee or northern North Carolina, but there was a decline in condition in southern North Carolina, where shedding and weevil damage were increasing.

INSECTS INACTIVE IN TEXAS.

Insects were still inactive in Texas, due to continued warm, dry weather, but were more or less active in Oklahoma, despite the heat and drought. Much complaint of weevil damage continued in the eastern portion of the belt. The weather was generally favorable for picking and ginning, which made excellent progress, and bolls were opening rapidly. Picking was general in Oklahoma, was begun in Tennessee, and was progressing in southern North Carolina.

Truck and miscellaneous crops.—Late white potatoes were benefited in lower Michigan and in other Northern States where considerable rain fell during the week, but more rain was needed, particularly in Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, as well as in other districts where drought had prevailed. Sweet potatoes were in need of moisture in many parts of the South.

Rain was badly needed for general garden and truck crops in nearly all of the Southern States, as well as in sections of the lower Ohio Valley, and deterioration was marked in Arkansas and from the lower Great Plains southward.

The bean crop had been very unfavorably affected by drought in New Mexico, but where field beans were being stacked and threshed in California the crop was in good condition. Beans were mostly pulled in Michigan with blight reported in several sections.

The week was too dry for celery in Pennsylvania. Tomatoes were ripening fast in Indiana, with some injury from sunburn reported. The growth of truck crops continued satisfactory in most northeastern and north-central districts where rain occurred.

Sugar beets improved in the central Rocky Mountain and western Lake regions and were in excellent condition in California. Sugar cane made excellent progress in Louisiana but needed rain in Mississippi and much of northern Florida. Tobacco ripened rapidly in the Ohio Valley section with the weather favorable for cutting and curing. Continued damp weather was detrimental for curing in New England, however, and considerable loss occurred from pole sweat.

Meadows, pastures, and stock.—There was sufficient moisture in the form of showers to benefit pastures and ranges in most Rocky Mountain regions and in the far Northwest. Light to heavy showers occurred in Arizona, which improved the range and water supply materially. Drought conditions prevailed, however, in most of New Mexico and throughout the greater portion of the Great Plains area, where pastures were exceedingly dry. Rain was needed also in many central and southern districts.

PASTURES GOOD IN NORTHEAST.

Pastures continued mostly in good condition in the Northeast. Stock was in very poor condition in most of New Mexico, in only fair to good condition in much of western Texas, but satisfactory in other large range districts. Stock water was scarce from central and western Oklahoma southwestward.

Weather conditions were very favorable for harvesting the late hay and late alfalfa crops. Meadows were unfavorably affected by dry weather throughout the Great Plains and in many central and southern districts. Alfalfa-seed harvest progressed more generally in Utah, but the seed was ripening slowly. Meadows were greatly benefited wherever rain fell from the upper Mississippi Valley and central Lake region eastward.

Fruit.—With a few minor exceptions, weather conditions continued favorable for maturing the various fruit crops. Apples were rather badly injured by heat and drought in portions of the south-central States and it was somewhat too cloudy for peaches in the far northeastern sections. Cranberry harvest was general in Wisconsin and the harvest of a good crop was in progress in Massachusetts.

Prune drying had become general in California, with favorable weather, but some damage resulted to figs because of previous cool weather. The peach harvest was general in the central Rocky Mountain States; grapes were ripening rapidly in the upper Ohio Valley. Citrus fruits were favorably affected in Florida.

The farm value of vegetable and flower seeds produced in 1919 was over $8,000,000 compared with about $1,500,000 in 1909.

Week Was Generally Warm.

The week ending Sept. 5 was characterized by a continuation of unusually warm weather in the interior sections of the country. Very high temperatures were recorded on Aug. 31 and Sept. 1, in the central trans-Mississippi States when 100° to 106° was reached in western Arkansas and Missouri, northwestern Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and nearly all of Nebraska. The highest temperature recorded during the week at a regular Weather Bureau station was 112° at Yuma, Ariz., on Aug. 29.

Chart 1, page 224, shows that for the week as a whole, the temperature averaged above normal in all sections of the country, except at a few points along the immediate Atlantic coast and in the far Northwest, where the weekly means were slightly below the seasonal average.

The largest plus departures from the normal occurred in the area between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi River, where they ranged from 6° to 12°. The week was only slightly warmer than normal in the Rocky Mountain and Plateau districts, while in most sections east of the Mississippi, the plus departures were from 3° to 5°.

Chart 2, page 224, shows that rainfall during the week was very unevenly distributed. It was heavy to excessive at a few points in the Atlantic Coast States, the Ohio Valley, and in the northern Plains area, but elsewhere was light to moderate, with large areas south of the lower Missouri Valley and central Great Plains receiving little or no rain.

Average September Weather.

The figures in the last two columns of the table on this page show the normal temperature and precipitation for the month of September at the various Weather Bureau stations throughout the country. The average September temperatures range from about 55° along the northern border of the country, where they are about 8° lower than for August, to about 78° along the Gulf coast, while in the Mountain and Plateau districts of the West they are mostly between 50° and 60°.

High temperatures sometimes occur in September, particularly between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi River where 100° or slightly higher temperatures have been experienced. East of the Mississippi only a few stations have records as high as 100° in September. Cool weather may also be experienced, in fact killing frost has been known to occur near the close of September, as far south as Oklahoma and Tennessee.

With the advent of autumn rainfall in most districts east of the Rocky Mountains becomes increasingly lighter as a rule, although it is heavier in a few localities. The Florida peninsula and the east Gulf coast constitute the region of maximum September rainfall, receiving on the average from 6 to 8 ins. In considerable areas east of the Mississippi River, however, the normal rainfall is less than 3 ins. The north Pacific coast has a marked increase, the averages ranging from 4 to 6 ins.

The large tomato acreage in east Texas is not grown "on contract"—that is, the growers are not assisted financially by important dealers or operators. Local banks at Jacksonville and vicinity finance the farmers by making loans averaging a few hundred dollars for a period of six months.

WEEKLY TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION—SEPTEMBER NORMALS.

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Week ending Sept. 5. Average.	Temperature. Week ending Sept. 5. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Week ending Sept. 5. Total.	Precipitation. Week ending Sept. 5. Departure from normal.	September normals. Temperature.	September normals. Precipitation.
	°	°	Ins.	Ins.	°	Ins.
GULF STATES.						
Jacksonville	78	−1	0.2	−1.4	77	8.0
Miami	80	−2	2.9	+0.7	82	9.6
Key West	82	−1	1.1	−0.5	82	6.8
Tampa	82	+1	2.5	+0.6	80	7.4
Pensacola	80	0	0	−1.6	78	5.2
Mobile	82	+3	T.	−1.1	78	5.0
Montgomery	82	+4	0.2	−0.4	76	2.9
Anniston	78	+4	0.3	−0.6	71	3.5
Birmingham	82	+5	T.	−0.9	74	3.5
Meridian	80	+4	0	−0.8	73	3.5
Vicksburg	82	+3	T.	−0.8	76	3.3
New Orleans	84	+4	0.1	−0.9	79	4.8
Shreveport	84	+5	0	−0.7	76	3.2
Little Rock	84	+8	0	−0.6	73	3.3
Fort Smith	86	+10	0.2	−0.4	73	3.2
Bentonville	82	+9	T.	−0.7	69	3.5
Oklahoma	86	+10	0	−0.5	72	2.8
Abilene	86	+8	0	−0.6	74	3.1
Fort Worth	86	+6	0	−0.6	77	3.0
Dallas	84	.....	0	.....	.....	.....
Palestine	84	+6	0.2	−0.2	75	3.2
Taylor	84	+4	T.	−0.6	77	3.0
Houston	82	.....	1.0	.....	.....	.....
Galveston	84	+3	0.2	−1.0	79	5.4
Corpus Christi	84	+3	T.	−0.8	79	4.0
San Antonio	86	+6	T.	−0.7	77	2.9
Del Rio	86	+4	0	−0.6	79	2.5
OHIO VALLEY AND TENNESSEE.						
Memphis	82	+6	0.4	0	73	3.0
Nashville	78	+3	0.9	0	72	3.7
Chattanooga	78	+4	0.2	−0.7	71	3.2
Knoxville	76	+4	T.	−0.7	69	2.8
Lexington	76	+4	5.9	+5.4	68	2.4
Louisville	78	+4	0.2	−0.4	70	2.6
Evansville	80	+6	0.4	−0.2	70	2.7
Indianapolis	78	+8	T.	−0.6	67	3.0
Cincinnati	78	+7	2.6	+2.1	67	2.3
Dayton	76	+5	1.7	+1.3	67	2.5
Columbus	74	+4	2.5	+2.1	66	2.5
Parkersburg	74	+4	3.3	+2.6	66	2.7
Elkins	70	+5	0.7	+0.1	62	2.9
Pittsburgh	72	+2	0.8	+0.3	66	2.5
LAKE REGION.						
Canton	66	+2	1.1	+0.4	59	2.8
Syracuse	68	+3	T.	−0.7	62	2.8
Oswego	66	0	0.1	−0.6	61	2.8
Buffalo	68	+2	1.0	+0.4	62	3.2
Erie	70	+3	0.3	−0.3	64	3.5
Cleveland	70	+2	1.1	+0.2	64	3.2
Toledo	70	+2	1.3	+0.7	64	2.4
Detroit	70	+3	1.3	+0.7	63	2.5
Saginaw	68	+1	1.7	+1.2	61	3.1
Alpena	64	+3	T.	−0.8	58	3.5
Grand Rapids	72	+6	0.7	+0.1	62	3.1
Chicago	76	+6	T.	−0.6	66	3.0
Fort Wayne	76	.....	0.5	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee	72	+6	0.2	−0.4	62	2.9
Green Bay	70	+7	3.0	+2.3	59	3.1
Escanaba	64	+3	T.	−0.8	57	3.6
Ludington	66	.....	1.8	.....	.....	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	64	+6	T.	−1.0	54	3.5
Marquette	66	+6	T.	−0.7	57	3.5
Duluth	64	+5	0.7	−0.1	55	3.6
UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.						
St. Paul	72	+6	0.2	−0.6	61	3.4
La Crosse	72	+6	0	−1.0	62	4.1
Madison	74	+9	0	−0.8	61	3.2
Charles City	74	+8	T.	−0.7	62	2.8
Dubuque	74	+6	T.	−0.8	64	3.6
Davenport	76	+7	T.	−0.7	65	3.1
Des Moines	76	+7	0.9	+0.3	65	3.1
Keokuk	78	+7	0.3	−0.5	66	4.0
Peoria	78	+9	0	−0.6	64	3.1
Terre Haute	80	.....	T.	.....	.....	.....
Springfield, Ill.	80	+10	0.4	−0.2	66	3.4
Hannibal	80	+8	1.1	+0.4	68	3.6
St. Louis	80	+6	0.4	−0.3	70	2.9
Cairo	78	+4	0.6	+0.1	72	2.5
PACIFIC COAST.						
Tatoosh Island	54	0	1.6	+0.6	53	6.1
Seattle	60	−1	0.4	+0.2	58	1.9
North Head	58	+1	2.2	+2.0	56	1.8
Portland, Oreg.	64	−1	1.0	+0.8	62	1.8
Roseburg	66	0	0.1	0	63	1.0
Eureka	58	+3	T.	−0.1	55	1.1
Red Bluff	76	0	0	−0.1	73	0.8
Sacramento	74	+3	0	−T.	69	0.4
San Francisco	62	+3	0	0	61	0.3
Fresno	78	0	0	0	74	0.3
San Luis Obispo	68	+6	0	0	62	0.4
Los Angeles	74	+3	0	0	69	0.1
San Diego	72	+4	0	0	67	0.1

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Week ending Sept. 5. Average.	Temperature. Week ending Sept. 5. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Week ending Sept. 5. Total.	Precipitation. Week ending Sept. 5. Departure from normal.	September normals. Temperature.	September normals. Precipitation.
	°	°	Ins.	Ins.	°	Ins.
ATLANTIC COAST.						
Eastport	58	−1	0	−0.5	56	3.0
Portland, Me.	66	+3	0.2	−0.4	60	3.2
Burlington	64	+1	T	−0.8	59	3.4
Northfield	62	+3	0	−0.6	55	2.8
Concord	68	+5	0.2	−0.4	59	3.2
Boston	70	+3	1.5	+0.8	63	3.2
Nantucket	68	+2	T	−0.5	63	2.7
New Haven	70	+2	0.3	−0.4	64	3.8
Albany	68	+1	1.0	+0.3	63	3.2
Ithaca	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	2.8
Binghamton	68	+4	1.0	+0.3	60	2.8
New York	72	+2	2.0	+1.4	67	3.6
Scranton	70	+4	0.4	−0.2	62	2.9
Harrisburg	72	+3	T	−0.5	65	2.8
Philadelphia	74	+3	1.1	+0.6	67	3.4
Trenton	72	+2	1.8	+0.8	67	3.6
Atlantic City	72	+2	0.9	+0.4	67	3.0
Baltimore	74	+2	0.6	−0.1	68	3.8
Washington	75	+3	5.5	+4.8	68	3.6
Norfolk	76	+1	0.1	−0.8	72	4.1
Richmond	76	+2	0.1	−0.6	71	3.4
Lynchburg	76	+3	0.3	−0.3	69	3.6
Wytheville	70	+3	0.3	−0.5	64	3.3
Asheville	72	+4	T	−0.8	65	3.0
Charlotte	78	+4	1.0	+0.1	72	3.2
Raleigh	78	+4	T	−1.0	71	3.3
Hatteras	76	−1	2.1	+1.3	74	5.3
Wilmington	78	+2	1.6	+0.7	73	5.3
Charleston	80	+1	0.5	−0.8	77	5.5
Greenville	78	.....	0.4	.....	.....	.....
Columbia, S. C.	80	+3	1.4	+0.4	74	3.4
Augusta	78	0	1.1	+0.2	75	3.7
Atlanta	80	+5	0.2	−0.7	72	3.5
Macon	78	+2	0.2	−0.7	73	3.4
Savannah	80	+2	2.6	+1.0	75	5.6
Thomasville	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	4.2
MOUNTAIN REGION.						
Havre	68	+7	T.	−0.4	56	1.0
Kalispell	60	+1	0.4	+0.1	54	1.3
Helena	68	+6	0.1	−0.3	56	1.1
Yellowstone Park	58	+1	0.2	−0.1	53	1.0
Sheridan	68	+8	0.1	.....	56	.....
Lander	66	+6	0	−0.1	55	1.0
Cheyenne	66	+5	0.1	−0.2	57	0.9
Grand Junction	72	0	0.4	+0.2	66	1.0
Denver	72	+5	T.	−0.2	63	0.9
Pueblo	74	+5	T.	−0.2	64	0.6
Amarillo	82	+10	0	−0.6	68	2.4
El Paso	80	+4	T.	−0.4	73	1.4
Roswell	80	+6	0	−0.5	70	2.3
Santa Fe	66	+2	0.6	+0.2	61	1.6
Flagstaff	62	+3	0.7	+0.1	56	2.1
Phoenix	86	+1	0.1	0	81	1.0
Yuma	90	+2	1.0	+1.0	84	0.2
Independence	72	−1	0	−T.	69	0.1
Tonopah	70	+3	0.1	0	62	0.5
Modena	68	+4	0.4	+0.1	60	1.1
Salt Lake City	72	+2	0.3	+0.1	64	0.8
Reno	66	+2	0	−T.	60	0.3
Winnemucca	66	0	T.	+T.	60	0.3
Pocatello	70	+4	0.2	+0.1	61	0.9
Boise	70	+3	0.4	+0.3	62	0.4
Lewiston	72	+3	0.3	+0.2	64	0.6
Baker	64	+2	T.	−0.1	57	0.8
Walla Walla	72	+2	0.1	−0.1	65	0.9
Spokane	66	+2	0.4	+0.1	59	1.0
MISSOURI VALLEY.						
Springfield, Mo.	82	+10	0.1	−0.6	68	3.8
Columbia, Mo.	82	+10	1.2	+0.6	68	2.8
Kansas City	82	+10	0.9	+0.1	68	3.8
St. Joseph	80	.....	0.5	.....	.....	.....
Topeka	84	+12	1.4	+0.8	68	3.6
Iola	84	+11	0.2	−0.5	69	3.4
Wichita	86	+12	T.	−0.7	70	3.1
Dodge City	84	+11	0.4	−0.1	68	1.8
Concordia	84	+11	0.4	−0.2	68	2.6
North Platte	80	+13	T.	−0.4	62	1.5
Lincoln	82	+12	1.0	+0.5	65	2.6
Omaha	80	+10	T.	−0.6	66	3.0
Sioux City	76	+7	0.4	0	64	2.5
Valentine	76	+9	T.	−0.4	62	1.8
Rapid City	74	+10	T.	−0.3	59	1.3
Pierre	76	+8	0.1	−0.2	64	1.1
Huron	74	+8	T.	−0.4	61	1.7
Moorhead	70	+8	0.1	−0.5	58	2.2
Devils Lake	76	+15	1.5	+1.1	56	1.4
Bismarck	74	+11	0.2	−0.2	58	1.2
Williston	70	+6	1.1	+0.8	60	0.9

NOTE.—T indicates amount too small for measurement.

CHART 1.—DEPARTURE OF MEAN TEMPERATURE FROM THE NORMAL, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., SEPTEMBER 5, 1922.

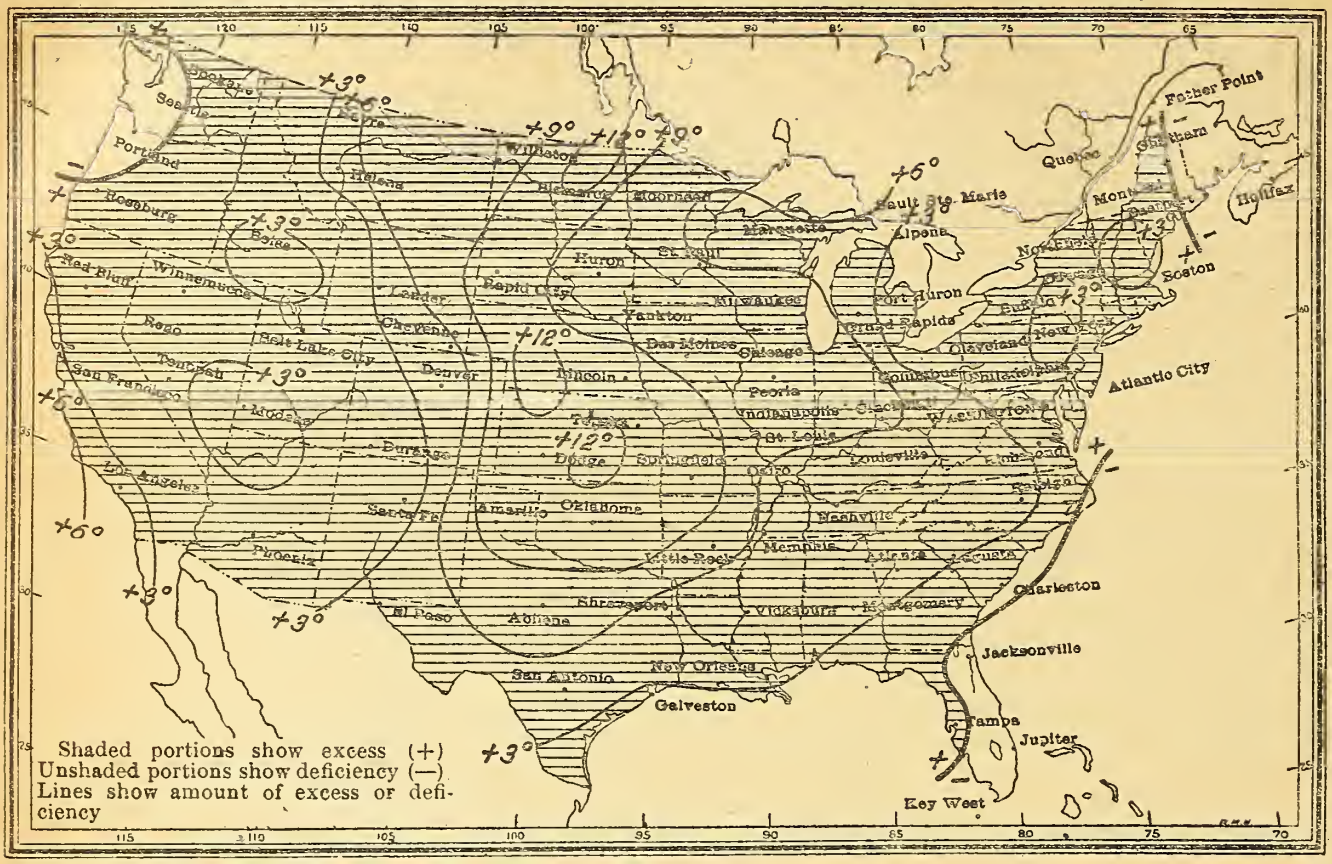


CHART 2.—PRECIPITATION, INCHES, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., SEPTEMBER 5, 1922.

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